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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

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UNTIL
1975

TURKEY.

PART VIII.

JULY TO DECEMBER 1924.

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Further Correspondence respecting Turkey.

Part VIII.

[E 5842/32/44] No. 1.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 4.)

(No. 118.)
(Telegraphic.) D. *Constantinople*, July 4, 1924.

MY despatches Nos. 505 and 523.

At meeting of Allied representatives yesterday Italian representative suggested desirability of protesting against Nusret Bey's appointment which is announced in the press as delegate of Ministry for Foreign Affairs in place of Adnan. Nusret was a subordinate official attached to Turkish delegation at [? group omitted], and his personality is quite insignificant. He was also legal adviser to Turkish Irak frontier delegation.

No official communication has yet been made, but his definite appointment is certain, and, even with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, which press states is to be conferred upon him, has the appearance of a form of pressure on and slight to foreign representatives here, especially those of ambassadorial status.

For reasons given in my despatch No. 505, further representations here would be futile, but my colleagues think that they might have some effect if made in London and at Paris and Rome.

I agreed with my colleagues to make suggestion accordingly to our respective Governments, though matter is delicate, and that any communication if made should be verbal. It is always possible that when treaty comes into force other arrangements will be made by Turks in accordance with such arrangements, of which they are as yet ignorant, as Allied Powers may make. Present intention, however, is that Nusret's appointment shall be definite.

[E 5804/4332/44] No. 2.

Sir W. Max Muller to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 5.)

(No. 342.)
Sir, *Warsaw, July 2*, 1924.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 245 of the 13th May, reporting the ratification by the Polish President of the treaties concluded at Lausanne on the 23rd July, 1923, between Poland and Turkey, I have the honour to state that normal diplomatic relations between the two countries have now been resumed.

M. Knoll, who was last year Polish representative at Moscow and has recently been appointed Minister to Turkey, has arrived at Angora and presented his credentials to Kemal Pasha on the 25th June, when he took occasion to emphasise the fact that, though relations between the two countries had been interrupted ever since the third partition of 1795, Turkey had never acquiesced in the dismemberment of Poland.

On the same day, Ibrahim Tally Bey, who arrived in Warsaw a few days ago, presented his credentials to M. Wojciechowski at the Palais Belvédère.

I have, &c.
W. G. MAX MULLER.

[E 5836/210/44] No. 3.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 517.)

Sir, *Constantinople, June 28, 1924.*

M. NADOLNY, the German Minister, came to see me yesterday on his return from Angora, after presenting his letters of credence. He said that he was proceeding immediately to Berlin to furnish a personal report on the position here and at Angora, and would be back in Constantinople in about three weeks' time. The instructions which he had received in Berlin had been to be careful only to act in conjunction with his colleagues. He would therefore, he said, before making his recommendations to his Government, be grateful if I would let him know exactly what were the views of His Majesty's Government on representation at Angora.

2. He then went on to say that his conversations there, not only with the Ministers but also with other responsible officials, had convinced him that the retention of Angora as the capital was a settled policy, which would not be reversed by anything short of a complete revolution against the existing régime. He had been urged to establish his entire mission at Angora, but had told Ismet Pasha that such a course was out of the question for the present, and had strongly advised him in that respect to be patient. He had, nevertheless, selected a site outside the town, in the neighbourhood, I understand, of Mustafa Kemal's villa at Tchenkaya, and proposed to set up there the temporary ready-made wooden house of which he had previously spoken to me, as reported in my despatch No. 460 of the 7th instant. He had, moreover, actually earmarked a ready-made building for the purpose. His Government had ordered one for the German consul-general at Smyrna. The latter having succeeded in hiring a house, he had at once telegraphed to Berlin, and received his Government's consent to the wooden house thus ordered being used instead for Angora. I gather that it has ten living rooms, five on the ground floor and five above it, and that its erection could probably be completed by October. His plan was, he said, to use his counsellor of legation, M. Holstein, a former German consular officer who knew Turkish and ranked, since the amalgamation of the services, as a diplomatic official, as permanent liaison officer at Angora, and to go there himself from time to time, some of the rooms in the building being reserved for his own personal accommodation.

3. I told M. Nadolny that so far as I was aware my Government had come to no absolutely definite and final decision, except on the point that under no circumstances would a British Ambassador reside at Angora. But, when I was over in London in April last, a scheme very much on the lines of his own had been evolved and accepted by the Foreign Office in principle, though so far no steps had actually been taken to put it into effect. It contemplated the appointment of a diplomatic secretary as liaison officer with a vice-consul to assist him, and a residency, either to be built or ready-made, of approximately the same size as the German wooden house.

4. M. Nadolny said that he had pointed out to the Turks the futility of attempting to induce Ambassadors to live at Angora. Not only would the Governments of the Great Powers decline to consider such a course, but no Ambassador would accept the post in Turkey if he had to reside at Angora. Nevertheless, though it was no business of his, he would like to make an observation to me. He had found the Turks still profoundly distrustful of the real intentions of Great Britain, both as regards her general future policy towards Turkey as well as in respect of actual outstanding questions (*e.g.*, Mosul). One of their preoccupations was about British representation at Angora. It would, he felt convinced, have the very best effect, particularly in view of those outstanding questions, if we lost no time in making known our intentions as regards Angora. An announcement on our part would, moreover, from a general point of view, have a practical utility. The Turks were inclined to regard the refusal of the diplomatic missions to leave Constantinople as pressure on them to make the Government come back there. They, in their turn, were considering the replacement of Adnan Bey by some official of inferior rank as a form of pressure to make the transaction of business here so impossible that the foreign representatives would be obliged to go to Angora. A statement, if he might be allowed to say so, of the arrangements which Great Britain proposed to make in order to overcome the obvious difficulty connected with representation at Angora would not only reassure the Turks as to the absence of any intention on our part to adopt a course calculated to influence Turkish internal policy, but might also induce them to set to work to co-operate with the foreigner generally in making that arrangement a workable one. He added further that in his opinion such pressure as the foreign missions might hope to exercise by stopping at Constantinople would, in any case, be inefficacious. Unity among them was unattainable. The Soviet Government proposed as it was, he said, to construct an Embassy with sixty rooms at Angora, while the Polish Government, which had, of course, no pre-war residence in Constantinople, had also decided to construct its first one in Turkey at Angora.

5. I told M. Nadolny that His Majesty's Government, in finding difficulty in taking their final decision, had no desire whatever to influence Turkish internal policy. Allies had, however, to be consulted, as we wished if possible to adopt a common procedure.

6. The German Minister's opinion was, I am inclined to think, partly inspired by the hope that we would come to an early decision, so as to enable his Government, which will probably not act without us, to adopt his own recommendations without delay. Nevertheless, I have reported his conversation at length, because I believe that his observations were well-meaning and that he had some ground for making them, and also because the views which he set forth coincide generally with my own.

7. Mr. Lindsay, in his despatch No. 419 of the 21st May last, suggested that a useful effect would be produced if the announcement of the final British ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne were to coincide with the rupture of the Mosul negotiations, which was then a foregone conclusion. This proved, unfortunately, impossible, though it is still eminently desirable that every effort should be made to hasten such an announcement. Diplomatic intervention by the British Mission here is, and will continue to be, greatly hampered if not ineffective, except in small matters, until that long overdue consummation is achieved. That is the main consideration. The announcement of our intentions as to representation here and at Angora is a minor one, but it would still serve a useful purpose if I were authorised to make it, even unofficially in the event of His Majesty's Government preferring to withhold the official announcement until after ratification. In doing so I might revert to the offer of a site which Adnan Bey made to me some six months ago on behalf of the Turkish Government, and say that His Majesty's Government proposed to avail themselves of it.

8. Generally speaking I consider that the time has come to face the fact of the necessity for representation at Angora and for the erection without further hesitation of a residence there, and advantage might well be taken of Mr. Lindsay's presence on leave in England to consult with him as to the action to be taken. It is, in my opinion, most desirable that the temporary residence, if sanctioned, should be erected and habitable before the end of the year.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON.

[E 5842/32/44] No. 4.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 523.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 1, 1924.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 505 of the 24th June, I have the honour to state that the Constantinople press published on the 29th June an authoritative though not official announcement that Nusret Bey, one of the legal counsellors of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, had been selected to replace Dr. Adnan Bey as delegate of that Ministry in Constantinople. Adnan Bey confirmed this information in conversation with me later in the day, although he said that the official instructions regarding Nusret Bey's appointment had not yet reached Constantinople. The issue of these instructions appears to be mainly a question of the completion of certain formalities, such as the formal approval of the Council of Ministers and the sanction of the President of the Republic. It will, however, be interesting to see in what terms the appointment is officially announced, having regard to the obviously inferior personal status of Nusret Bey and the doubt, which is still entertained in some quarters, as to whether Adnan Bey is really disqualified for the post of delegate in Constantinople by his decision to retain his deputyship. The Government has taken the view, as Mr. Lindsay reported in his despatch No. 416 of the 21st May, that Adnan Bey must choose between membership of the Grand National Assembly and the delegation here, but should he or anyone else wish to contest this it will be for the Assembly itself to decide.

2. Even if Nusret Bey's appointment should prove to be provisional, the choice made by the Government is not a very happy one. He is amiable and, so far as I am aware, of blameless life; but he has hitherto held none but subordinate posts in the legal departments of the Sublime Porte and the new Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which has employed him principally as legal adviser to the delegation here. He is hardly known in foreign circles, except as having been an inconspicuous member of the second Turkish delegation at Lausanne. He is also, I believe, a Professor of Law in the University of Constantinople. I do not know him personally, but Mr. Ryan, who has seen a certain amount of him both here and at Lausanne, describes him as a rather retiring man, a capable lawyer of a studious type, lacking in diplomatic and social qualities and quite unlikely to take responsibility or to carry real weight with his own Government. He may, of course, develop unexpected capacity in a semi-independent post, and he may be sufficiently *persona grata* at Angora (Ismet Pasha is said to think highly of him) to exert some influence there, but I cannot believe on my present information that he is a man of sufficient calibre to handle difficult questions satisfactorily with foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. It seems probable that the delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be more than ever a post-box so long as Nusret Bey remains at the head of it.

3. From my private conversation with Adnan Bey I gather that his own appreciation of his successor is pretty similar to that given above. He is too careful and too loyal to depreciate Nusret Bey openly, but his praise is of the faint and damning variety.

4. Adnan Bey has consistently deprecated all suggestions that he is in the running for an appointment abroad, although rumours to that effect have been frequent. His present intention appears to be to rest and, perhaps, to travel with his wife in Europe. He will most probably return to political life in due course. The fact that he has cultivated friendly relations with foreigners and that he is in excellent personal relations with some of the potential opponents of Mustafa Kemal and Ismet Pashas, notably with Refet Pasha, may have something to do with his supersession. Personally, I shall greatly regret his departure from the delegation, quite apart from any considerations connected with his successor. He is neither morally nor physically a strong man, but he has always exerted himself to tide over difficulties, and he takes reasonable views, even when he is unable to enforce them on other departments here or on the Government at Angora. I have, moreover, established intimate personal relations with him, which I have found of no little value in the conduct of public business. I may add that his own position and importance have been enhanced, and the maintenance of social relations with him has been facilitated, by the fact that he is married to the well-known Halide Edib Hanum, a lady who has played a notable part in Turkish life, literary, feminist, and to some extent political, since 1908.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON.

E 5843/4332/44 No. 5.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 7.)

(No. 524.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 1, 1924*

WITH reference to your despatch No. 594 of the 23rd May, and previous correspondence concerning the relations between Poland and Turkey, I have the honour to inform you that on the 25th June the new Polish Minister, M. Knoll, presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

2. The speeches exchanged on this occasion were for the most part of a conventional nature. M. Knoll, however, emphasised the fact that the two countries were resuming relations which had been interrupted in 1795 and that Turkey had never recognised the partition of Poland, and used language which might be interpreted as indicating a desire for future relations of a somewhat closer character than those of ordinary friendship between States. The President, in a cordially worded reply, echoed the reference to the resumption of relations after an interruption of over a century, but used more purely conventional language regarding the future.

3. After his audience with the President, M. Knoll visited Mme. Mustafa Kemal Pasha, a fact which is duly recorded in the semi-official report of the proceedings. This

is the second occasion on which publicity has been given to Latife Hanum's reception of a foreign Minister in circumstances savouring somewhat of regality. The first was when she received the Hungarian Minister and his staff to receive a message from the women of Hungary, shortly after M. Tahy had presented his letters.

4. It is apparently the intention of the Polish Government to establish its Legation at Angora. I adverted to this in my despatch No. 517 of the 28th June, in which I reported the impressions derived from a conversation with the German Minister. The "Jumhuriet" newspaper of the 27th June reproduces a statement said to have been made by the counsellor of the Polish Legation on behalf of his chief confirming the intention of his Government in this respect and stating that a large Legation building of over thirty rooms will be constructed at Angora next year.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON.

E 5908/448/44 No. 6.

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Henderson (Constantinople).

(No. 94.)
(Telegraphic.) R. *Foreign Office, July 8, 1924.*

RATIFICATION of Lausanne settlement.

Irish Free State having now concurred, ratification is being proceeded with, and every effort will be made to deposit instrument in Paris as soon as possible.

Question of Indian reservation is being dealt with separately.

E 5842/32/44 No. 7.

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Henderson (Constantinople).

(No. 95.)
(Telegraphic.) D. *Foreign Office, July 11, 1924.*

YOUR telegram No. 118 of 4th July: Replacement of Adnan Bey.

I consider that it would be both useless and undesirable to raise the question either here or elsewhere.

E 6051/32/44 No. 8.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 536.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 4, 1924.*

ADNAN BEY called on me late yesterday evening. He has been spending a few days at Therapia, and I asked him to come and see me at Yenikeuy on his way back from Stamboul.

2. I said that I wished to take an opportunity before his apparently imminent departure to complain very seriously to him of the attitude of his Government at Angora. Six months had elapsed since I had addressed an urgent communication to him on the subject of the Indian reservation to the Treaty of Lausanne. I had been waiting a month for an answer to a perfectly straightforward proposal to submit the dispute regarding the terminal charges at Smyrna of the Eastern Telegraph Company to arbitration, either before a British court or at The Hague; while a fortnight had now passed since I had, on behalf of my Government, asked him to transmit to Angora the equally plain and urgent suggestion that the Turkish Government, in accordance with the Treaty of Lausanne, should join His Majesty's Government in referring the dispute respecting the frontier between Turkey and Irak to the Council of the League of Nations.

3. I had noticed, I said, in the Turkish journal "Djoumhouriet" a significant statement to the effect that the Turkish Government did not intend to make any reply to the latter proposal, but to leave it for discussion in London by the new Turkish Ambassador, whose *agrément* would shortly be requested. I would refer to the point of a new Turkish Ambassador later, but, as regards the three questions above mentioned, the sands of time were running out. The period of nine months stipulated in article 7 of the Evacuation Protocol for the direct negotiations relating to the Turkey-Irak

frontier expired on the 6th July. As he was well aware and as I had expressly told him, His Majesty's Government, on the expiration of that period, had the right and even obligation in the matter of reference to the League to act alone if the Turkish Government declined to co-operate. If the Turkish Government preferred that contingency to come to pass, let them say so. However unwise and unfortunate such a decision would be, it was calculated to indispose His Majesty's Government less than the discourtesy of silence.

4. Nor was the attitude of Angora in respect of the Indian reservation less unsatisfactory. It was clear from your language in the House of Commons on the 30th June as well as from an inspired statement (which I handed to him) in the "Times" of the 28th June, giving the text of the resolution which was to be submitted to the Dail Eireann, that the Irish difficulty in the way of the final ratification by Great Britain of the Treaty of Lausanne would be overcome in a few days. The instrument of ratification could then be immediately signed by His Majesty the King and deposited at Paris. It was of very great importance, particularly with a view to framing its text, that the Turkish consent to the Indian reservation should be received before that instrument was drawn up in its final form.

5. Finally, the action of the Turkish authorities in forcibly sealing up the private residences of the employees of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Chanak and Tenedos was still further complicating the position in respect of that dispute and rendering an amicable solution, so desirable in the interests of the Turks themselves, doubly difficult and problematical.

6. I asked Adnan Bey whether it was the studied intention of his Government to return no answers to the proposals of His Majesty's Government and the notes of His Majesty's representative in Constantinople. Such was, by experience, the only inference which could be drawn. Apart from its utter and inexcusable discourtesy, against which I wished to protest most vigorously and categorically, it was an attitude which was calculated to serve his country an ill-turn, and to recoil upon Turkey's own head. I was making a formal complaint, and I desired Adnan Bey to convey it to Ismet Pasha in no less strong terms than I was using to himself. He was about to give up the post of delegate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which he had held for over a year and a half with such distinction. Our personal relations had, I was glad to recognise, always been excellent. We had worked together during periods of considerable difficulty and tension last year. I was very grateful to him for his personal co-operation and assistance, but I hoped he would do me a last favour and take advantage of his retirement from his post to use the plainest and most forcible language in reporting to his Government what I had said.

7. Adnan Bey said that he had just received the reply to our suggestion for arbitration in the case of the Eastern Telegraph Company dispute. It was, he regretted to say, unprofitable. The Turkish Government maintained their point of view that they could not accept arbitration, since they could not admit any shadow of Greek claim to the moneys. I had the honour to acquaint you with this refusal in my telegram No. 119 of the 4th instant, and I will deal in a separate despatch with the situation thereby created.

8. As regards the Indian reservation, Adnan Bey confessed that any explanation which he could give of the failure of his Government to furnish us with a reply could not be regarded as adequate. It was true that the question was complicated and had to be referred to two different Government Departments. He had been instructed by Ismet Pasha, in response to a protest made some time ago by Mr. Lindsay, to explain away the delay in this fashion. He had done so, but, in notifying the Prime Minister accordingly, he had himself represented the insufficiency of such an excuse. He undertook to telegraph immediately to Angora on the subject. He expressed great gratification at the prospect of the early ratification by Great Britain of the treaty, but asked anxiously whether I could assure him that there was no connection, in the sense of pressure on Turkey, between the Indian reservation and the accomplishment by His Majesty's Government of the final formalities of ratification. I told him that there was none, and that the final formalities would be completed whatever were the Turkish reply.

9. Adnan Bey also promised to telegraph once more on the subject of the reference to the Council of the League of Nations of the Irak frontier dispute. He disclaimed personally any desire to leave His Majesty's Government to act alone, and professed not to have seen the article in the "Djoumhouriet" to which I referred. He stated, however, that the Turkish Government and people had been greatly disillusioned by the standpoint adopted by the Cox delegation. They had deduced therefrom that

His Majesty's Government had not had the slightest desire for a direct settlement, but had been determined to force the arbitrament of the League upon Turkey. Such an attitude had rendered them suspicious both of the League and of the ulterior motives of Great Britain. They had been prepared to see Sir Percy Cox demand for Irak the present administrative frontier of Mosul, but the demand for territory outside that frontier, and actually in the possession of Turkey, had created a most unfortunate impression on, and greatly irritated, not only Government, but all circles in this country.

10. Adnan's language in this respect makes me less hopeful, even than I was before, of a satisfactory reply from Angora to the proposal for joint reference to the League. I told him, however, that I regretted that such an erroneous impression should have been caused by the exercise on the part of His Majesty's Government, acting impartially, of an undeniable right to claim a suitable frontier for Irak. Those negotiations were, however, now over and done with, and, having failed, the only course now was to refer the dispute to the League. His Majesty's Government hoped to be able to concert with the Turkish Government in making that reference, and I thought the latter would be well advised to agree to join in it. Adnan Bey undertook to telegraph accordingly, and the conversation turned to the question of Nusret Bey's appointment to succeed Adnan as delegate in Constantinople of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, about which I am reporting in a separate despatch.

I have, &c.

NEVILE HENDERSON.

E 6052/32/44 No. 9.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 537.)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 6, 1924.*

AT the weekly meeting of the Allied representatives on the 3rd instant, the Italian representative asked my French colleague and myself to join in protesting officially against the appointment of Nusret Bey in place of Adnan Bey as delegate in Constantinople of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. I had the honour, in my telegram No. 118 of the 4th instant, to acquaint you with the upshot of our discussion on the subject.

2. I have little to add to the despatches I have already addressed to you in regard to Nusret Bey's nomination except to mention that he acted as legal adviser to the Turkish delegation appointed to conduct here the Irak frontier negotiations with Sir Percy Cox's mission. It is a fair criticism of the part played thereat by Nusret Bey to admit that I completely forgot to mention his participation in those negotiations when drafting my despatch No. 523 of the 1st July. He may be a most capable legal adviser and expert, but his calibre, in general respects, cannot be regarded as adequate for the purpose of the medium of communication between foreign Ambassadors and the Government at Angora. Adnan Bey, however, lacking, as he appears to be, in influence with his own Government, and though possibly even suspect to them, owing to his intimate relations with members of the Opposition, is at least a man of distinction and of some weight in the country. Nusret Bey is from all accounts entirely insignificant, and the functions of delegate of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, if he is definitely confirmed as such after the entry into force of the treaty, will be reduced still more than ever to those of a postbox.

3. M. Montagna is of course particularly sensitive on the subject of Nusret's appointment on account of the disparity of their respective rôles at Lausanne. He described Nusret as having been there an official not even of secondary importance and was very insistent on the necessity of our taking all possible action with a view to preventing his definite nomination. I explained to my colleagues my reasons for considering that formal representations to Adnan Bey would serve no useful purpose, and it was ultimately decided to suggest to our Governments that a hint respecting the unsuitability of this appointment should be given to the Turkish representatives in London, Rome, and Paris. Though the form of such a protest is a delicate matter, I regard it as undesirable that the selection of Nusret should pass unchallenged.

4. My colleagues and I also agreed to speak ourselves to Adnan Bey on the subject, and I took advantage of the interview which I have reported in my despatch No. 536 of the 4th July to do so. I asked him whether there was any truth in a statement which I had seen in the Turkish press to the effect that the Government were

contemplating asking for the King's *agrément* to a new Turkish Ambassador in London in place of Yussuf Kemal Bey. If so, it was possible that His Majesty's decision might be influenced by Nusret's nomination. However great might be his qualities in his own sphere, I could not regard Nusret's personality as a suitable one for the recognised channel of communication between the foreign missions at Constantinople and the Government at Angora. It appeared to be certain now that the Treaty of Lausanne would come into force before the end of the month. My Government would then presumably make known their views as to the status of their representative in Turkey and as to the most practicable arrangements for the conduct of diplomatic business in this country. I laid stress on the distinction, which is so emphasised in London, between Ambassadors and Ministers. The intention of His Majesty's Government, I said, so far as I was aware of it, was to appoint an Ambassador to the Turkish Republic, provided he resided in Constantinople. There was a grave risk of this intention not being fulfilled if the arrangements which the Turks, for their part, were prepared to make for the proper conduct of diplomatic business at Constantinople could not be regarded as consonant with the dignity of His Majesty's Ambassador. I added that I recognised the invidious position in which I would place him if I were to make a formal representation to him direct; I was, however, not speaking officially, nor was I in fact authorised to do so; I was expressing to him my personal views in a friendly and perfectly frank manner, but I wished him to know that, in agreement with my French and Italian colleagues, who were taking similar action, I was reporting to His Majesty's Government my view as to the inadequacy of the personality of Nusret Bey for the post to which he had been designated.

5. Adnan Bey was considerably perturbed and anxious to know what I meant exactly by personality. I explained this to the best of my ability. He denied the truth of the rumour respecting the imminent nomination of a new Turkish representative for London. He did his best to affirm the distinguished qualities of Nusret Bey. He said that the obvious answer of his Government to any protest anent Nusret's unsuitability would be to say: "Then let the foreign missions come to Angora," and expressed regret that the Allied Powers had not seen fit to make known earlier their intentions respecting representation in Turkey.

6. I told him that the retort to the Angora answer was still more obvious. Apart from other reasons, it was impossible on practical and material grounds, not only for Ambassadors and Ministers, but even for the necessary personnel of a mission like ours, to reside at present at Angora. We must start at the commencement and not at the end. Money had first to be found and a habitation constructed. Every Government nowadays was chary of spending money unless it were convinced that the expense was unavoidable. I fully recognised the determination of the Turkish Government to maintain Angora as its capital; but the Turkish Government must also recognise that, in view of the recency of that decision, foreign Governments had the right to be sceptical as to its immutability. Many Turks themselves were no less sceptical on the subject. Let the Turkish Government also start from the commencement and do their best to smooth away the difficulties which were inherent to all beginnings. That was my object in speaking to him about Nusret Bey's appointment. I could not myself regard it, if it were in the nature of a definite arrangement, as a satisfactory beginning to the renewal of full diplomatic relations with Turkey. I was unaware of the exact terms, which Adnan Bey would doubtless communicate to us, of Nusret's appointment, but, though I wished nothing but well to Nusret personally, I trusted it would be provisional, and that it would not be maintained after the treaty had entered into force and the Turkish Government been made aware of the arrangements which the Allied Governments proposed to make.

7. Adnan Bey said that the appointment was intended by his Government to be definite. He added, however, that he would make neither to myself nor to my Allied colleagues any official communication, but come and present Nusret to us in person.

8. I acquiesced in that and changed the subject, as I would consider it just as well if no written communication were to pass, in order that it may be less difficult for the Turkish Government ultimately to modify its decision. Adnan Bey's instructions may, however, not leave him the option.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON.

[E 6054/32/44] No. 10.

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 14.)

(No. 540.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 8, 1924.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 537 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the official communication which I have now received from Adnan Bey, notifying me of Nusret Bey's appointment as delegate at Constantinople of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. It will be observed that the latter has received the rank of a Minister Plenipotentiary, and took over his duties as from the 7th July. It was announced in the press yesterday evening that Adnan Bey's instructions were to make a written communication to the foreign missions on the subject.

2. Adnan Bey brought him to Yenikeuy to introduce him to me this morning. Nusret Bey appeared very amiable, but practically his only contribution to the conversation was a remark at the end of their visit, which lasted about half an hour, that he hoped that our relations would be as friendly as those which I had always maintained with Adnan Bey.

3. Nusret Bey's nomination has one advantage, in that he has been employed for some time past at the delegation, and is therefore fully acquainted with the various outstanding questions between the delegation and this mission.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Adnan Bey to Mr. Henderson.

M. le Représentant, *Constantinople, le 7 juillet 1924.*

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que son Excellence Nousret Bey, Ministre plénipotentiaire, étant nommé délégué du Ministère des Affaires étrangères à Constantinople, doit me remplacer et prendre possession de son poste à partir d'aujourd'hui.

Veuillez agréer, &c.
DR. ADNAN.

[E 6106/3750/44] No. 11.

Mr. Ramsay to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received July 15.)

(No. 250. Confidential.)
Sir, *Stockholm, July 4, 1924.*

WITH reference to Mr. R. Lindsay's despatch No. 453 of the 4th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith copy of the text of the Treaty of Friendship between the Kingdom of Sweden and the Republic of Turkey, signed at Angora on the 31st May last, which I have obtained from the acting secretary-general of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

It will be observed that, while no mention is made in this treaty of the Capitulations, they are in effect abandoned by the Swedish Government, as under article 3 the contracting parties agree to regulate their consular and commercial relations, and the conditions under which their respective nationals may settle or sojourn in each other's territory, by conventions to be concluded "in conformity with the rules of international law" and on the basis of "complete reciprocity."

The acting secretary-general informed me that the treaty had not yet been published.

I have transmitted a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's High Commissioner at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
PATRICK RAMSAY.

Enclosure in No. 1

Treaty of Friendship between Sweden and Turkey

la Suède d'une part, et la Turquie d'autre part, également et sincèrement désireuses d'établir et de consolider les liens de sincère amitié entre le Royaume de Suède et la République turque, et pénétrées de la ferme conviction que les relations entre les deux Etats, si fortement unies, serviront à la prospérité et à la sécurité de leurs nations respectives, ont résolu de conclure un traité d'amitié et ont à cet effet nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède: Son Excellence M. Wallenberg, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Sa Majesté en Turquie, et

Le Président de la République turque: Son Excellence Tewfik Kiamil Bey, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires étrangères,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE 1er

Il y aura désormais entre la Suède et la Turquie une paix perpétuelle et une amitié sincère.

ARTICLE 2

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à établir entre leurs différents diplomatiques et consulaires aux États-Unis d'Amérique les mêmes droits et les mêmes égards. Elles reconnaissent également les représentants diplomatiques et consulaires accrédités auprès d'elles, ainsi que le recommande l'usage international généralement consacré par les principes généraux du droit international public.

ARTICLE 3

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'interdisent réciproquement les prélèvements et charges quelconques établis par leurs pays respectifs sur les biens, fonds et héritages appartenant aux ressortissants de l'autre partie. Les successions ouvertes au profit de ressortissants de l'une des parties contractantes seront réglées conformément aux règles du droit international public généralement reconnues.

ARTICLE 4

Le présent traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées à Stamboul aussitôt que faire se pourra, et il entrera en vigueur dès l'échange des ratifications.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Fait à Stamboul, le 4 Août 1924.

(L.S.) G. O. WALLENBERG

(L.S.) TEWFIK KIAMIL

E 6093/448/44] No. 1.

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Phipps (Paris)

(No. 224.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 15, 1924*

I TRANSMIT to you herewith three instruments[1] conveying His Majesty the King's ratification of—

(a) The Treaty of Peace with Turkey and such of the other instruments signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923, as require ratification by His Majesty,

[1] Not printed.

(b) The Greek Minorities Treaty and the Treaty respecting Thrace, signed at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920, the ratification of which is provided for by Decree No. XVI of the Final Act of the Lausanne Settlement ('Treaty Series,' No. 11, 1923), p. 224), and

(c) The Convention for the Assessment and Reparation of Damage suffered by Allied Nationals in Turkey, signed at Paris on the 25th November, 1923 ('Treaty Series,' No. 3 (1924)).

2. I request that you will deposit these ratifications with the French Government with as little delay as possible.

3. You should at the same time ask the French Government to make formal declarations regarding the exclusion of certain portions of the Ottoman Empire from the Commercial Convention and from the Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction, of which the texts are enclosed in your despatch. These declarations have under articles 19 and 21 respectively of the two Conventions to be made at the time of the exchange into force of the Conventions, and His Majesty's Government will no doubt arrange for them to be formally made at the time when the *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications is drawn up in accordance with article 103 of the Peace Treaty and the fact that these declarations have been made will be recorded in that *procès-verbal*.

4. The same procedure should be followed with regard to the British copy of the identic declaration excluding the Dominions of the New Hebrides from the general establishment clauses of the draft Declaration, which is despatched under cover of your despatch of even date. Action in accordance with these instructions should not be delayed on that account, although the Declaration must be signed at the time when the *procès-verbal* of deposit is drawn up.

I am, &c.

(For) RAMSAY MACDONALD.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 1.

Declaration relating to the Conditions respecting Commerce and Navigation and Jurisdiction

IN accordance with the provisions of article 19 of the Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction, signed at Lausanne on the 24th July 1923, the undersigned His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic duly authorised by His Britannic Majesty for that purpose hereby declares that the provisions of the said Convention do not apply to any of the following of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates or territories subject to His Majesty's sovereignty or authority:—

Canada.	British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Union of South Africa.	Falkland Islands.
Mandated territory of South-West Africa.	Tonga.
Irish Free State.	Basutoland.
Bahamas.	Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Gibraltar.	Swaziland.
Sierra Leone.	Northern Rhodesia.
Fiji.	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.	Straits Settlements.
	Mandated territory of Nauru.

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present declaration and affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Paris, this [illegible] day of [illegible]

(L.S.)

Enclosure in No 13

Declaration relating to the Commercial Convention

In accordance with the provisions of Article 16 of the Commercial Convention, signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923, the undersigned His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, duly authorised by His Britannic Majesty for that purpose, hereby declares that the provisions of the said convention do not apply to any of the following of His Britannic Majesty's dominions enjoying responsible government, colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories subject to His Majesty's sovereignty or authority:

Canada	India
Commonwealth of Australia	Gibraltar and Ellice Islands Colony
Papua	British Solomon Islands Protectorate and certain islands under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific
Norfolk Island	Tonga
Mariana (Territory of New Guinea)	Basutoland
Union of South Africa	Bechuanaland Protectorate
Mandated Territory of South-West Africa	Swaziland
Irish Free State	Northern Rhodesia
Iraq	Nyasaland Protectorate
Kenya	Mauritius
Malta	Leeward Islands
Cyprus	Gambia
Sierra Leone	Mandated Territory of Nauru

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present declaration and affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Paris this [illegible] day of [illegible] 1924

E 6090 448 44] No 13

Mr Marchmald to Mr Henderson (Constantinople)

(No 100
(Telegraphic) R *Foreign Office, July 15, 1924*

His Majesty's ratification of Lausanne settlement was sent to Paris 15th July for deposit with French Government.

Settlement cannot, however, come into force until date of *procès verbal* provided for in Article 143 of treaty.

No 14

Mr Phipps to Mr Marchmald (Received July 18

No 470 [By Bag]
(Telegraphic) *Paris, July 17, 1924*

I have announced on 12th July that M Albert Malhaud had been appointed reporter in the Chamber for the law for the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. I learn to-day that it is anticipated that this treaty will be ratified soon after the reassembly of Parliament at the end of the month and it is hoped that there will be little delay in passing the law.

[E 6216 4795 44] No [illegible]

Mr Hodgson to Mr MacDonald —(Received J[illegible])

No 64 Confidential.

Sir, *Moscow, July 9 1924*

WITH reference to telegram from Paris of which copy was transmitted to me under cover of Foreign Office despatch No 825 of the 25th June I have the honour to report that in my estimation, the project attributed to Italy and the Soviet Government of a joint attack on Turkey is entirely devoid of any foundation. At all events, as far as Russia is concerned, I should say that any such scheme is wholly outside the range of practical politics.

2. It is the case that the Turkish Ambassador at Moscow Moukhtar Bey has revealed some nervousness as to the trend of Italo-Soviet relations. As long ago as the 8th March he had an interview at the end of private conversation on a speech of Signor Mussolini's which seemed to him to imply a menace to Turkey. He asked me if I knew anything which supported such a view. I told him that I knew of nothing of the kind. I had also heard from an American correspondent that a rumour existed that, in fact, Mr Duranty of the New York Times had been the bearer of some vague scheme for projected economic co-operation between Italy and Russia in the Near East particularly in connection with Turkey. He asked me to let him know if I obtained further confirmation of the subject. I subsequently saw the correspondent in question and told him that as far as I could ascertain, the rumours of the conversations in question were devoid of expression of assurations of such a character. I had no information which could constitute background to [illegible]

I have, &c.
H. M. HODGSON.

E 6178 448 44 No 16

Mr Mackenzie to Mr Phipps (Paris)

(No 205) by Bag.
(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, July 30 1924*

YOUR telegram No 470 of 17th July and my despatch No 2294 of 15th July. Ratification of Lausanne settlement.

It is desirable that settlement should enter into force for France at the same time as for the other Powers. Otherwise numerous difficulties would arise, especially as regards conditions to be set for carrying persons from entry into force on all of which France is to be represented. As regards questions between detached territories under French and British mandates (see your despatch No 629 of 20th May) His Majesty's Government would therefore be prepared to wait until the end of the month and to press for immediate preparation of *procès-verbal* of deposit under Article 143 of treaty, if there is reasonable prospect of French ratification being received by then. If not however they cannot agree to any further delay in the entry into force of settlement.

Please make necessary representations to the French Government and urge them to do everything in their power to ensure that French ratification shall not be further postponed.

Confidential.

We understand privately from French delegation here that such representations would be welcome as strengthening their hands in pressing Parliament to complete necessary action.

[E 6237/178/44] No. 17

Mr Henderson to Mr MacDonald.—(Received July 21)

(No. 555)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 16, 1924*

With reference to your telegram No. 120 of yesterday I have the honour to submit the following further particulars regarding the renewal security of the Galata Bridge tolls by the Constantinople municipal authorities.

2. On the 11th July I protested against the proposed tolls were again mentioned in the reply to the representations made by me, but no statement was however, so obviously inaccurate in certain details that I attached little importance except as an indication that payment to the National Bank of Turkey might have been temporarily suspended in the ground that the latter should first be in a position to show when Mr Lindsay wrote his letter No. 1 of the 6th March had been received. It was therefore awaited further information.

3. The National Bank made no representations on the subject, and it was only as a result of enquiries made on receipt of your telegram No. 98 of the 11th July that I obtained an exact statement of what had happened.

4. It appears that on the 2nd July the Bank forwarded the statement of the collecture informed the Municipality that the taxpayers to the tolls would cease. This form of notification was such that up to the end of February next the said collecture contractors would be responsible for the 4th October last would be restored as from the 1st March.

5. The amount paid into the bank from the 1st March to 2nd July amounted to £T. 38,000. The amount would have been roughly equivalent to about one month's revenue. Whether the Municipality would be prepared to pay this out to the Bank or to the Turkish Government was a matter of speculation. The Bank's assumption at the time of the last was to the effect that the Municipality would be prepared to pay this out to the Bank or to the Turkish Government.

6. On the 11th July I received a letter from the Municipality stating that they were prepared to refund the money to the Bank. The Municipality stated that they were prepared to refund the money to the Bank. The Municipality stated that they were prepared to refund the money to the Bank.

7. In his letter to the Municipality of the 11th July, the Governor of the Bank stated that he was prepared to refund the money to the Bank. The Municipality stated that they were prepared to refund the money to the Bank. The Municipality stated that they were prepared to refund the money to the Bank.

8. I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter addressed by the Municipality to the Bank on the 11th July, and a copy of the letter addressed by the Bank to the Municipality on the 2nd July.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON

E 6233/448/44 No. 18

Mr Phipps to Mr MacDonald.—(Received July 24)

No. 1000

Sir, *Paris, July 18, 1924*

On receipt of your despatch No. 2200 of the 15th July, relative to the deposit of ratifications of certain treaties and conventions as enumerated in your despatch, including the Lausanne Treaty, I communicated by note dated with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

It was pointed out to me that in accordance with Article 143 of the Lausanne Treaty, the *procès-verbal* of ratification could not be drawn up until three, at least, of the Allied Powers mentioned had ratified the treaty whereas at present only Turkey and Great Britain had done so. I have therefore deposited at the Quai d'Orsay the three instruments of ratification mentioned in the first paragraph of your despatch and the declarations regarding the exclusion of certain portions of the British Empire from the Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction. These declarations have been signed and sealed. A copy of my note forwarding these documents to the Quai d'Orsay is enclosed herewith. It is understood that as soon as the Allied Powers shall have ratified the Lausanne Treaty the necessary *procès-verbal* of ratification will be drawn up in the manner indicated. The *procès-verbal* will contain a statement of the fact that declarations have been made.

With regard to the three declarations regarding the exclusion of the New Zealand Dominion from the Commercial Convention, the Quai d'Orsay pointed out that it was impossible for the signature of these to take place only with the consent of the New Zealand Government. In reply to the receipt of your telegram No. 1000 I have spoken with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and I understand that the declarations will be signed on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as soon as the New Zealand Government shall have informed His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that they have no objection to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by the United Kingdom. The *procès-verbal* of ratification of these declarations will be drawn up as soon as the New Zealand Government shall have informed His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that they have no objection to the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty by the United Kingdom.

A copy of telegram No. 1000 of the 17th July to the Quai d'Orsay relative to the Lausanne Treaty will be found enclosed herewith. The *procès-verbal* of ratification will be drawn up after the meeting of Parliament on the 29th July.

I have, &c.
EDGAR PHIPPS

Enclosure in No. 18

Mr Phipps to M. Poincaré (Quai d'Orsay) (Foreign Affairs)

M. le Ministre, *Paris, July 18, 1924*

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency herewith three instruments signed by His Majesty the King and bearing the seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, namely:

(a) The Treaty of Peace with Turkey and certain of the other instruments signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923, as respects ratification by His Majesty;

(b) The Greek Minorities Treaty and the Treaty respecting Thrace, signed at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920, in execution of which as provided for by Article XVI of the Final Act of the Lausanne Conference;

(c) The Convention for the Assistance and Reparation of Disabled Persons signed by the National Labour Conference at Paris on the 23rd November, 1923.

At the same time I have the honour to communicate herewith formal declarations regarding the non-application to certain parts of the British Empire of the Commercial Convention of the 24th July, 1923, respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction. Your Excellency is aware that these declarations are made under Articles 29 and 30 respectively of the two conventions, to be put into effect at the time of coming into force of the same. Your Excellency will no doubt arrange for the declarations to be formally made at the time when the *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications is drawn up in accordance with Article 143 of the Lausanne Peace Treaty, and the fact that these declarations have been made will be stated in that *procès-verbal*.

I am similarly empowered to sign a declaration on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the text of declaration to be exchanged contemporaneously with the Commercial and Establishment Convention, as soon as the French Government are prepared to sign on their side.

I have &c.
ERIC PHIPPS

[E 6355/448/44] No. 19

Sir E. Phipps to Mr. MacDonald. (Received July 25, 1924)

(No. 210.) By Bag.

Sir, *Paris Embassy, July 25, 1924.*

YOUR Despatch No. 1650 of 23rd July. Ratification. In some settlement procedure terminal premium should be differential between 31st July and 1st August, whose date will be fixed should also be Treaty date and decree giving effect into force of the settlement as soon as possible. Please therefore ascertain from French Government in what manner and date for preparation of procès-verbal and report is to be given.

(Documents.)

French Parliament does not meet till 2nd July, possibly French ratification will not be given before 31st July. Provided you are satisfied that ratification is really imminent, the wording of paragraph 2 of *procès-verbal* but of offer how best to have it recorded. But you should bear in mind that we have to deal with French Government at present.

E 6454/32/44 No. 20

Mr. Consul-General MacDonald to Mr. Hodgson. (Received July 28)

(No. 67.)

Sir, *Constantinople, 1st July 23, 1924.*

THE tortuous path which the Turkish Government have had to follow in their relations with the Angora Government during the last two months has been rendered more difficult by the fact that the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for the maintenance of order throughout the country, has been absent from Constantinople since the 28th May. He left on that day for Brussa, ostensibly for the purpose of attending the funeral of Ismet Bey, the Angora deputy for Brussa, who died suddenly on the 27th May. Ismet Bey, who was a brother-in-law of Refet Bey, was a man of considerable influence in the Nationalist Party, and his death was a severe blow to the Angora Government. Refet Bey's visit to Brussa was, however, only a pretext for his absence from Constantinople, as he had been warned by the Angora Government that they would not tolerate any further delay in the settlement of the Eastern Question, and that he must return to Constantinople at once. Refet Bey, however, has not yet returned to Constantinople, and it is generally believed that he is waiting in Brussa to see what effect the Lausanne Treaty will have on the internal situation in Turkey before he decides what course he will pursue. His absence has undoubtedly had a paralysing effect on the Nationalist Party, and has given the Sultan's Government an opportunity of which they have not been slow to avail themselves.

executive body, I have dealt with a critical spirit, whereas the Prefect is not only an overbearing official, but is one brought here by Angora from outside.

Both the High Officials collaborated in the most striking possible manner to-day in the demonstration which they organised in honour of the Government at Angora, which I have described in my despatch No. 1650 of the 23rd instant. The object of the demonstration was to uphold the principles of the Pact against the attacks of the Opposition Press, and to show the Opposition Deputies that the Government had the support of the people behind them. The demonstration was organised by the Vali and the Prefect, and the Deputies were brought down from Angora in a special train. The Deputies were met at the station by the Vali and the Prefect, and were then escorted to the Government Palace, where they were received

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 26

Sir H. Rumbold to Mr. MacDonald (Received August 4)

(No. 136.)
(Telegraph.) *Constantinople, August 3, 1924.*

SINCE receipt of your telegram No. 100 I have issued Turkish translation of British statement of ratification which actually been deposited in Paris. Nor had I any reason to imagine that this was not so.

I now see from your telegram No. 210 to Paris which reached me in telegraphic cypher this morning that His Majesty's Government propose to defer actual deposit of 31st July. I should be grateful if you would inform me whether deposit has now been made or if not upon what date it is further delayed.

Turks are exceedingly sensitive on this score, as will be seen by reference thereto in reply respecting Irish frontier in my telegram No. 134 of yesterday.

[W 6425/5281/98] No. 27

Sir H. Rumbold to Mr. MacDonald (Received August 5)

(No. 137.)
Sir, *Constantinople, July 31, 1924.*

I HAVE the honour to report as follows upon the progress of the Turco-Greek exchange of views which has taken place since the despatch of my telegram No. 134 of yesterday's date.

2. The attitude of the Turkish Government has been consistently correct and straightforward throughout. I have no reason to suspect on the one hand that they desire other than to live on good terms with their neighbours, or on the other that they have any aggressive designs against the new Turkey as established by the Treaty of Lausanne. Nor have they ever given me reason to suppose that they are not anxious to enter the League of Nations at the earliest possible moment. During the course of the first interview which I had with His Excellency Ismet Pasha after my arrival at Angora, on the 12th December, I gathered after going to some pains to ascertain from Ismet Pasha that Turkey would be happy to enter the League of Nations as soon as she could be assured that her admission would not be opposed by Great Britain. Ismet Pasha stated that he had been instructed by the Turkish Government to ascertain the views of His Majesty's Government on this point before the Turkish Government could take the necessary steps to that end. I replied that I was sure that His Majesty's Government would welcome the admission of Turkey into the League of Nations as soon as she was ready to take her place in the family of nations, and that I was sure that there would be no opposition on the part of Great Britain. Ismet Pasha then asked me whether I could give him an assurance to that effect. I replied that I was not in a position to do so officially, but that I was sure that I could do so unofficially

[E 6637/3189/44] No. 28.

Mr. Bentinck to Mr. MacDonald (Received August 7)

(No. 487)

Sir, *Athens, July 28, 1944.*

WITH reference to Sir Maurice Cheetham's despatch No. 420 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to report that there has been a certain amount of talk of late about an effort on the part of the Greek Government to better relations with Turkey. M. Papanastasiou, the Prime Minister, was very anxious to arrive at a kind of *entente* and M. Bonticas, Minister for Foreign Affairs, referred in conversation with me to the question of the exchange of ambassadors as being the only remaining way of better relations.

2. I asked M. Papanastasiou when I saw him first after the latter's recent becoming Minister for Foreign Affairs for the second time as to what he could tell me about the subject. M. Papanastasiou upheld that Greece's relations with Turkey were at present agreeable but considered that Turkey. The Greek Government had recently sounded the Government at Angora, suggesting a kind of *entente* on the basis of—

(1) A declaration by each party that neither would attempt to abet present fronders of the other, and

(2) A joint declaration by the two parties that neither would be party to any attempt by a third power to establish a base in the Aegean.

3. The Greeks were not at all sure that M. Russo's visit involved a satisfactory reply to the Turkish Government, but rather inclined to think that it would require a new approach after Sir Maurice Peterson's departure. The Russians were about to pack their suitcases. He was not sure, however, whether the Turks were able to do so without a fortnight's notice.

4. At one point in M. Papanastasiou's interview with me he referred to Italy. Whilst he declared the Greeks to be attached to Italy, thanks to Medicina, &c., he did not conceal the Greeks' hatred of the Italians. He also said that long boat could not remain in the neighbourhood of Mersina where Italian Embassy to Angora and their present way of behaving to livestock &c. at Izmir. Greece with great sympathy. A communication would be said protesting to the Angora Government against the Greeks' conduct. Previous overtures from the Black Sea ports had been rebuffed, previous overtures from the Black Sea ports had been rebuffed, but were practically extinct.

5. It may here be noted that in a recent conversation with the Times correspondent from Constantinople, with particular reference to Athens, the Prime Minister asked how it was that the attitude of His Majesty's Government vis-à-vis Turkey's warring attitude in the world of events would not damage what a view to better relations. Mr. Macartney replied that it felt sure that His Majesty's Government would only view with favour any move to the direction of better relations that might exist.

I have &c.

C. H. BENTINCK

P.S.—Copy of this despatch is being sent to Constantinople.

C. H. B.

E 6633/4332/44 No. 29

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald (Received August)

(No. 579)

Sir, *Constantinople, July 29, 1944.*

I HAVE the honour, with reference to my despatch No. 524 of the 21st July, to inform you that I received a visit on the 24th instant from the Polish Minister who had come back from Angora a few days ago on a brief trip to Constantinople. M. Kot has spent a month in the capital and is returning again today in order to make up his permanent residence there. He has, so he tells me, rented for one year the small house available for himself outside the town and two rooms in the town to which he has quarters for his staff. He must, I gather, be a man of means. M. de Schwarzwirsing-Gumbur, whose wife, we believe, permanently resident in Constantinople, and, as he explained to keep in touch with the rest of the diplomatic body in Angora. M. Kot will not return to Warsaw until the question of the Legation is settled, which it was proposed to build eventually in Angora. He anticipated however that the Polish Government would wait while before going there a decision to these points and spoke of the difficulty of getting local either building material or imported workmen.

2. Poland is the traditional ally of Turkey and the two countries are quite popular in the eastern boundaries. Nevertheless, although professing the most friendly feelings for Turkey and M. Kot said, cheerfully but with very conservative. He attributed this to the fact that Turkey was not yet sure what the future of Poland would be and would be loath to commit herself too much at present. In his official declarations Mustafa Kemal did not go into great detail but laid great stress on the need for close consultation between the two countries on all matters. Incidentally—and M. Kot and his staff were most complimentary on the courtesy of the Prosecutor's entourage—all the Poles were very much that Turkey intended to attempt to benefit in the armistice and remained loyal to the Axis until she had settled all her outstanding differences with Russia, and particularly the question of Mosul with Great Britain. M. Kot said, however, that he was not at all sure. Angora did not seem very interested in Russia's request for Bessarabia, particularly as Russia had not yet come to an agreement with Rumania in respect of Asia Minor.

3. M. Kot also mentioned that he had visited Sofia on his way to Constantinople and had had conversations with the Bulgarian Government. The principal obstacle was, of course, the Straits question and the two guesses at the Turkish Government to mention in any agreement such treaties as those of Bucharest, Saint-Germain &c. The visit to Angora of M. Popoff, the Bulgarian Director of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had helped matters to a certain extent, and when M. Kot left, M. Bakalov and he were somewhat more optimistic about the possibility of finding a satisfactory formula for concluding the negotiations.

4. M. Kot spoke of Refik Bey (the former secretary general of the People's party, who succeeded Fevzi Bey two months ago as Minister of the Interior, as a likely successor to Ismet Pasha as President of the Council of Ministers. Such a selection, he said, would be interesting as it would seem to indicate a further consolidation of the predominant position of Mustafa Kemal to concentrate all power into his own hands and to surround himself with statesmen of lesser calibre and more dependent figures of the Nationalist movement. Incidentally M. Kot told me that he regarded the Ghazi Pasha as being in a class by himself and as head and shoulders above all other Turks whom he had met. He did not believe that there was any truth whatever in the stories about which I have always been myself extremely sceptical as to excessive drinking on the part of the President. There is no doubt that he is fond of strong drink but I have the late General Townshend's word for it that he sometimes spent till the early hours of the morning at Kemal's company that the latter took all and more than the general could stand without asking the best impression upon the latter physically or mentally. M. Kot also said that, though there was current in Angora, possibly owing to his having appeared in public, it must have been denied to him on good authority that Latife Hanum was shortly going to provide the President with a heir.

I have &c.

NEVILE HENDERSON

E 6657 448 44] No. 30

The Marquess of Crewe to Mr. MacDonald (Received August 5.)

(No. 1683.)

HIS Majesty's representative at Paris presents his compliments to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a note to the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, dated the 2nd August, respecting the deposit of the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty &c.

Paris, August 2, 1924.

Enclosure 1 in No. 30

Mr. Phipps to M. Herriot

M. le Ministre, *Paris, August 2, 1924.*

IN accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to transmit herewith three instruments* conveying His Majesty the King's ratification of

(a) The Treaty of Peace with Turkey and the other instruments signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923, as reported for ratification by His Majesty;

(b) The Straits Minutes Treaty and the Declaration Respecting Peace signed at Sèvres on the 10th August, 1920, the ratification of which was previously conveyed by Clause No. XV of the Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, the Irish Free State Constitution Act, 1922, and the Treaty of Peace (Turkey) Act, 1924; and

(c) The Declaration Relating to Assessment and Repayment of Damages Caused by Allied Naval Bombardments signed at Lausanne on the 24th November, 1923.

At the same time I have the honour to refer hereto the formal declarations regarding the extension to certain parts of the British Empire of the General Convention between the United Kingdom and Roumania and the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Jugoslavia. Your Excellency will recollect that, when these declarations were, with the said instruments, under cover of my note of the 24th July last, handed to you, I informed your Excellency that I should be instructed to formally proceed at the same time with the deposit of the instrument of ratification in accordance with article 1 of the latter treaty, for the reason that those declarations had been framed in such a manner as to be stated in that *procès-verbal*.

I am now glad to inform you that I have received instructions to sign on behalf of His Majesty's Government the same declaration respecting the application of the New Hebrides from the Commercial Establishments Convention, as was submitted to your Government on the occasion of the signature of the Lausanne Treaty.

I have &c.
(L.S.) ERIC PHIPPS

Enclosure 2 in No. 30

Declaration

IN accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the Commercial Convention, signed at Lausanne on the 24th July, 1923, the undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, duly authorised by His Britannic Majesty for that purpose, hereby declares that the provisions of the said Convention do not apply to any of the following of His Britannic Majesty's dominions or overseas responsible governments, colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories subject to His Majesty's sovereignty or authority —

* Not printed

Canada.	Sierra Leone.
Commonwealth of Australia.	Fiji.
Papua.	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
Norfolk Island.	British Solomon Islands Protectorate and other islands under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.
Mandated territory of New Guinea.	Tonga.
Union of South Africa.	Basutoland.
Mandated territory of South West Africa.	Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Irish Free State.	Swaziland.
India.	Northern Rhodesia.
Kenya.	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Mauritius.	Mandated territory of Nauru.
Bahamas.	
Gibraltar.	

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present declaration and affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Paris this 2nd day of August, 1924.

(L.S.) ERIC PHIPPS

Enclosure 3 in No. 30

Declaration

IN accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Convention respecting Conditions of Residence and Business and Jurisdiction, signed at Rome on the 2nd July, 1924, the undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic, duly authorised by His Britannic Majesty for that purpose, hereby declares that the provisions of the said Convention do not apply to any of the following of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, overseas responsible governments, colonies, possessions, protectorates or territories subject to His Majesty's sovereignty or authority —

Canada.	British Solomon Islands Protectorate and other islands under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.
Union of South Africa.	Tonga.
Mandated territory of South West Africa.	Basutoland.
Irish Free State.	Bechuanaland Protectorate.
Bahamas.	Swaziland.
Gibraltar.	Northern Rhodesia.
Sierra Leone.	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
Fiji.	Straits Settlements.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.	Mandated territory of Nauru.

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present Declaration and affixed thereto the seal of his arms.

Done at Paris, this 2nd day of August 1924.

(L.S.) ERIC PHIPPS

E 6623 448 44 No. 31

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Phipps (Paris)

(No. 214 (Telegraphic).) R *Foreign Office, August 5, 1924.*

YOU R telegram No. 501 of 2nd August. Ratification of Lausanne settlement. Proposal regarding New Hebrides declaration approved.

E 6623 448 44 No. 32

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Henderson (Constantinople)

(No. 110)
(Telegraphic) D *Foreign Office, August 5, 1924*

YOUR telegram No. 136 of 3rd August. Ratification of Lausanne settlement. British draft letter was formally deposited on 2nd August. Issue of *procès verbal* bringing settlement into force depends also on Italian and Japanese deposits which latter will be telegraphed to you as soon as known.

E 6687 448 44 No. 33

Mr. MacDonald to Mr. Henderson (Constantinople)

(No. 113)
Telegraphic) R *Foreign Office, August 7, 1924*

My telegram No. 110 of 5th August. Exchange of Lausanne settlement. *Procès verbal* of deposit has been dated 6th August and settlement comes into force as from that date.

E 6847 186 44 No. 34

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald. Received August 11

No. 590

Sir, *Therapia, July 31, 1924*

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the press has correctly announced the appointment of Kemal Bey as Turkish representative in Berlin.

2. This was mentioned to me informally on the 28th ultimo, when the question was first suggested. As you have been informed by telegram, I replied that it was a Note of a general character which it was of great importance should succeed in getting accepted seventeen times since 1908 when the massacres were checked by Turkish troops. This is not unfortunately the spirit that has existed for hundreds of years in the dealings of the Turks with Christian Powers.

3. As, however, it seemed to me to confirm my impression that Mustafa Kemal is, as far as possible, to secure for the more important posts around him as well as in the foreign missions, men who have not been actively associated with the Nationalist party.

4. I have sent a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON

E 6848 168 44] No. 35

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald. Received August 11

No. 597

Sir, *Constantinople, August 5, 1924*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you that Admiral Bristol, the United States representative, has proceeded by steamer to Angora on a brief visit. Though he told me some time ago that he projected this visit, I was hardly expecting the return there of Ismet Pasha from Smyrna before the end of the month. I am in regard to its motives. He has had, however, to make some material and somewhat radical alterations in his personal plans for a tour in Central Europe.

2. Admiral Bristol must be regarded as a confirmed pro-Turk. He sees extensive commercial opportunities for his country in Asia Minor and strongly deprecates the attitude of Congressional hostility which, under the leadership of Mr. Gerard and Mr. Morgenthau, is being shown in the United States to the ratification of their treaty with Turkey, and which Admiral Bristol treats as almost entirely sentimental and sectarian. His own opinion is that that treaty must be ratified, lest only worse terms be obtainable and, since its secession by the Senate cannot be much longer delayed, he is anxious to endeavour, if possible, to settle before and by personal intervention at Angora the various outstanding questions on which he has so far been unable to obtain satisfaction from the Turkish Government.

3. The principal question will, I apprehend, be that of the American missionary schools in Asia Minor. I believe that these have now all been closed, on some pretext or another, with the first to suffer having been some two years ago the school at Marsovan. Latest was that at Angora. Government preferred to confiscate charges of having corrupted political parties. The most recent closure was that of the school at Tarsus a few months ago, when the grounds given for the Turkish decision in that case were of the most frivolous and insincere nature. Analogous institutions such as the American hospital at Adana have suffered similar fate.

4. I doubt if Admiral Bristol will succeed in effecting much improvement in respect of these schools. Since the establishment of the Turkish Republic the Government is set against religious schools of all denominations and Admiral Bristol will find himself up against an inflexible case on a principle. In such matters it generally needs more than diplomatic pressure to persuade the Turks to do even, though, to give way might be to their own ultimate advantage. It would seem indeed, of the utmost importance for Turkey to secure the early ratification of her treaty with the United States. She sets her main hope for the rapid development of Anatolia on American money and enterprise, particularly now that her freedom from all political taint which renders them suspicious of European origin. Yet, in all fairness to the Turkish Government, it must be admitted that they are not quite apparently the manner in which they treat the foreigners whom they expressly invite to their country.

5. Another thorny problem which Admiral Bristol will have to discuss at Angora is that of the American naval observer who, having been left behind in Constantinople on the closing of the Straits, is, as you are aware, now in Angora. Admiral Bristol has adopted the standpoint that this observer must be regarded as one of his staff and consequently entitled to the same privileges as the latter enjoy. This position, however, consistently denied by the Turkish Government, has been maintained by the Turkish authorities. Whether he succeeds in making the last concession to which he attaches importance remains to be seen.

6. I understand that Admiral Bristol's chief object in going to Angora at present is to endeavour to take the Turkish Government's temperature and to ascertain how far they are disposed to take steps to remove the various outstanding difficulties with which they are confronted with the view to the ratification of the treaty.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON

E 6850 847 44, No. 36

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald. (Received August 11)

No. 598

THE Acting British Representative at Constantinople presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copy of two undermentioned papers, a despatch from His Majesty's Consul-General, Smyrna, respecting the Vali of Smyrna.

Constantinople, August 6, 1924.

Enclosure in No. 36

Consul-General Edmonds to Mr. Henderson

No. 77,

Sir, *Smyrna, July 29, 1924.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 58 of the 17th January last, I have the honour to report that Murat Bey, who has been acting as Vali since then, has now resigned from public service in order to live upon vineyards and olive groves which he has acquired during his time here. Although often rather for a post at the police, he has managed to carry on the Administration without any particular success. In the smallest details he has sought orders from Angora. His chief preoccupation has been to find accommodation for the Moslem immigrants. Like several other ex-Valis of Smyrna—viz. Ishakin Bey, Rahmi Bey and Abdul Hank Bey—he was interned at Malta, but I never detected any resentment in his attitude.

2 The new Vali is a retired general Izzan Latif Pasha, a man of some education and experience of the world. He was at one time, I believe, military attaché at Athens. In 1914 he commanded the IXth Army Corps in Enver's move on the Caucasus, and was captured and sent to Baikal. He escaped and walked some three thousand miles, until he got into touch with Turkish agents in China, who helped him back to Turkey in 1915 via San Francisco, New York and Greece. Enver appears to have made a scapegoat of him on his return. I understand that he held ministerial office under the Angora régime and only retired recently. Since last winter he has had the thankless task of Director of Reconstruction here, Moslem immigration here. With a personality which has no choice but to live on the public and with a district wide enough to reserve all general conditions, I should say, fairly favourable, I should be inclined not to hope for great success as Vali.

I have &c.
W. S. EDMONDS.

E 6851/32/44 No. 37

Mr. Thomson to Mr. MacDonald (*Received* 1st)

No. 66
Sir, *Constantinople, August* 1924.

IN my despatch No. 55 of the 2nd I had the honour to report the circumstances of the Charshamba incident, and to forward further statements that the Turkish internal political horizon was becoming overcast. I had also reported to Your Excellency that a serious attempt was being made to organize a Moslem Congress at Constantinople which would be a counterblast to the Pan-Islamic Congress at Angora, the object of which, as I had the honour to report to Your Excellency, was the formation of a Moslem Caliphate under the Caliph Abdul Mejid, the ex-Sultan Vahid-ed-Din's predecessor. I have, in subsequent despatches, kept Your Excellency informed of the progress of the movement, which, as I foresaw, has developed into a struggle between the Nationalist Government at Angora and the Constantinople Government, the latter being supported by the Caliph and the Sheikh-ul-Islam, and the former by the Moslem world. For the moment the Angora Government has won the day, and the Caliph and Sheikh-ul-Islam have been deposed and replaced by more pliant tools. The Angora Government have also succeeded in getting the Caliph and Sheikh-ul-Islam to denounce the Constantinople Congress and to declare that it was not in accordance with the Koran. The Angora Government have also succeeded in getting the Caliph and Sheikh-ul-Islam to denounce the Constantinople Congress and to declare that it was not in accordance with the Koran.

2. The publication of the report of the discussions in Opposition newspapers at Constantinople, and the determination of the Angora Government to get rid of Rauf Bey, the new Minister of the Interior, have suffered a set-back from which they will not recover for some time. A flight of rats has left the sinking ship. The press and *demi-monde* are in consternation. The latter indeed hopes that they do not realize that the Caliphate is very unpopular with the people at present, and that the opposition has been allowed to play into their hands by bringing this report in a mass of irresponsible gossip and by making the Minister of the Interior the scapegoat. Controversy rages as to the real effect of parliamentary immunity in such cases.

3. After the Angora Government's new decree, Refet Bey, Ali Shukri Bey, accompanied by a few deputies, went to the office of the Ileri newspaper on the 30th July and there assaulted the editor, Hakki Nouri, some say with a shot-gun. Hakki Nouri, who has for some time been at daggers drawn with the Government, and who strikes me as the most fearless of their opponents, was wounded in the face. The police turned up to the scene, but took no action, stating that the assailants were representatives of the people. Next day there was a conflict in the Angora Assembly as a result of which the Minister of the Interior himself was dismissed on the 2nd August. He is still dealing with the situation.

4. The Kemalists have raised a variety of issues. They have raised the question of parliamentary privilege, for the protection of the commissioners, can be pleaded without the assent of the Assembly, but whether the two deputies who assaulted Hakki Nouri can be treated as ordinary criminals, which is more important from all points of view of the Government, is not. The new Minister of the Interior has declared himself a supporter of the Government's strongest supporters, and there are some observers who think that the immediate object of the Assembly, Minor political issues as they are, is to discredit the members of the commission of enquiry and the circumstances in which partial publicity was prematurely given to the results of their report. Finally, it is said that on certain of the points raised by the President of the Assembly, Rauf Bey, I see eye to eye with the Government. I have not yet had time to sift the various views which are being ventilated regarding the assassination. I gather that the Angora quarters consider the essential fact is that the supporters of the Government have been threatened, necessarily and a reaction has set in against the assassins themselves. Events subsequent to the assassination appear to have justified this view.

I have &c.
STEVENSON.

No. 38

Mr. Thomson to Mr. Macdonald (*Received August* 13)

(No. 111)
Telegraphic *Constantinople, August* 13, 1924.

IMPORTANT Government circles here are convinced that Zekai Bey's return to power is essential to the consolidation of the Kemalist régime. Mustafa Kemal's personal position is not as strong as it was a few months ago, and he is said to be seriously perturbed by the growing opposition to his policy. I have been told that Zekai Bey would be instrumental in assisting Mustafa Kemal to assassinate personally all those guilty of the late attempt on his life.

I am sorry that unless there are proposals on that subject worth forwarding from Turkish Government before 14th August I presume that the British Delegates would be unable to attend the Geneva Conference.

Zekai Bey is Minister of Agriculture in present Cabinet. He was economic expert at the Lausanne Conference and is said to be on friendly terms with Mr. Price of Board of Trade.

I am sending by bag a friendly report.

No. 39

Mr. Henderson to Mr. Macdonald (*Received August* 13)

(No. 112)
Telegraphic *Constantinople, August* 12, 1924.

MY immediately preceding telegram.

The world seems a queer place nowadays or returning Government. Mr. Rymer was associated with Mr. Lawson's destruction in the House of Commons, and is intelligent, efficient and reliable and trustworthy, but he had nothing definite against him. He is little known to European circles before the Lausanne Conference and has had little other diplomatic experience as far as I know, but he appears to carry some weight in this country.

No. 40

Mr. Kennard to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 21

No. 211)
(Telegraphic) D — *Rome, August 20, 1924*

YOUR telegram No. 138

Italian Government have ascertained from Paris that French Government propose to appoint an Ambassador at Constantinople unless Turkish Government assign Allied representatives residing at Angora. Italian Government appear to be more or less committed to appointment of Ambassador but are delaying early sending first on consideration. I have urged them to take into serious consideration contents of your telegram under reference.

No. 41

Mr. Kennard to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 21

(No. 212)
Telegraphic) R — *Rome, August 20, 1924*

ITALIAN Government point out that 61 August ratifications of Treaty of Lausanne were deposited by Great Britain, Italy and Japan in Paris. According to article 143 the first *procès-verbal* shall be drawn up as soon as Turkey and at least three of the Powers of the other two groups have deposited their ratifications and it should now enter into force as regards them.

Italian Government request to know whether His Majesty's Government consider that steps should be taken to make provision for the entry into force of treaty as regards those who have ratified. Generally known.

No. 42

M. Poincaré to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 22

(No. 534) By Bag
(Telegraphic) *Paris, August 21, 1924*

YOUR telegram No. 2 S of 14th August.

M. de Peretti informs me that I asked the President of the Council what his intentions were as regard to the rank of the French representative in Turkey. M. Herriot replied that as he had not yet ratified the Treaty of Lausanne he could take no decision in the matter at present. I could not urge that steps should be taken in the matter by the French Government without affording us an opportunity for a further exchange of views owing to this M. de Peretti entirely agreed.

No. 43

M. Phipps to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 22)

(No. 538 By Bag)
(Telegraphic) *Paris, August 21, 1924*

FOREIGN Affairs Commission of the Chamber have on the advice of their chairman M. Franklin-Bouillon requested the Government not to adjourn Parliament before discussing and ratifying the Treaty of Lausanne.

No. 44

Sir Palairet to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 22)

No. 211)
(Telegraphic) D — *Tokyo, August 22, 1924*

YOUR telegram No. 146

Japanese Government agree to maintain only Legation at Constantinople on condition that all Powers do likewise.

No. 45

Mr. Phipps to Mr. MacDonald — (Received August 23

(No. 540) [By Bag]
(Telegraphic) *Paris, August 22, 1924*

MY telegram No. 538 of yesterday.

The President of the Council suggested in the Chamber this morning that tomorrow morning should be set aside for discussion of the Treaty of Lausanne. M. Loucheur however pointed out that the discussion of the London Conference was too important to relegate in this manner. It was therefore finally agreed that the Treaty of Lausanne would be discussed by Parliament directly after the conclusion of the debate on the London Conference.

No. 46

M. Kennard to Mr. MacDonald — Received August 24

(No. 213)
(Telegraphic) D — *Rome, August 23, 1924*

MY telegram No. 211.

Italian Government understand that both French and United States Governments are to make fresh representations to Turkey until the Powers have ratified the treaty. Recent secret instructions which Italian Government sent to their representative at Angora appear to have been to the effect that he should refuse to take part in any collective action of the Italian Powers in Constantinople. They have, however, taken no definite steps without consulting His Majesty's Government.

E 7310 3918 44 — No. 47

Mr. Lampson to Mr. MacDonald — Received [illegible]

(No. 63)
Sir [illegible] *Constantinople, August 22, 1924*

I HAVE the honour to state that I was waiting to see Ismet Pasha to ascertain his views on the points raised in my despatch No. 62 of the 19th instant, when I received a visit from M. Radeff, the Bulgarian Minister, who informed me that he had received instructions from his Government to ask me to support the following request to the Turkish Government.

2. It was recently decided by the Council of the League of Nations that Bulgaria should be relieved of her obligations under the Treaty of Neuilly to receive Bulgarian subjects who had been expelled from Greek territory, and that the Greek Government should be requested to withdraw their objections to the return of Bulgarian refugees to Thrace. The Council of the League of Nations had, it was true, vacated Eastern Thrace after the Balkan war, but the Bulgarian Government wished to secure the immediate return of those refugees who had, during the war, been settled in Eastern Thrace, and had been encouraged to acquire property there. Before the Bulgarians left Eastern Thrace after the Balkan war, it was the Government's intention to settle immigrants from Asia Minor and Pontus on the lands and in the houses which would be vacated by the departing Bulgarians, and it was therefore necessary to come to an arrangement with the Turks.

3. The Council of the League of Nations had also decided that the Bulgarian Exarchate should be allowed to open a number of Bulgarian schools in Eastern Thrace. The Bulgarian Government had, in connection with the observance of this decision, requested that a Bulgarian Consul should be appointed at Adrianople, and that the Bulgarian Consulate General at Constantinople should be allowed to open a branch office at Dedeagatch. The Turkish Government had refused to grant these requests, on the ground that the Bulgarian Government had failed to carry out their obligations in respect of the Bulgarian schools in Turkey. The Greek Government had also refused to grant the requests of the Bulgarian Government, on the ground that the Bulgarian Government had failed to carry out their obligations in respect of the Greek schools in Bulgaria. M. Radeff had also stated that the Bulgarian Government intended to open Moslem schools and to restore mosques with their Moslem endowments in Bulgaria, in the hope that the Turkish authorities would be induced to exercise similar courtesy over Bulgarian religious and educational institutions. The Greeks had even the right to maintain in the Bulgarian schools Turkish teachers whose salaries Bulgaria would pay.

4. The Turkish Government had latterly shown a disposition to link up the question of the evacuation of Thrace with the question of the Bulgarian schools, and M. Radeff had pointed out that, if the Turkish Government refused to grant the requests on the grounds of public order, they would be making an exception to the case of Bulgaria, as the Turkish Government had already granted the Greek request in this respect.

itself with Mesopotamian affairs. Bagdad is the key to the Treaty of Constantinople could hardly be avoided. He was ready to settle the matter at once, and was anxious that the proper observance of those obligations, by the Turks referred to in signing the Constantinople Treaty, together with all the leading questions connected with the Lausanne Treaty. The Turkish Government was agreed to refer to these questions. They had no particular objection to refer to the Lausanne Treaty. They had Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett's letter

No. 54

Mr. Hurst to the Right Honourable Stanley

No. 38
(short paper R) *Foreign Office, August 28, 1924*

Your Excellency (No. 47, paragraph 2)

Turkish proposals for *modus vivendi*. Proof already sent. I handed a note to Tewfik Bey on 27th instant stating that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have ratified Lausanne Treaty and that exchange of ratifications will be proceeded with shortly.

Addressed to Constantinople No. 151. Repeated to Geneva No. 421.

E 7606/463/44 No. 1

Notes by Mr. Ryan on Inter-Racial Relations Section

NOTE BY MR. RYAN. On the 27th August Mr. Bey had gone to Europe at his own request, to meet Lord Curzon, but he was engaged under the Lausanne Agreement. He was also to see Mr. Loucheur and Monsieur Basses and Mussolini. He regards the legal Advisers as overlooking the political situation.

The Trade Boycott is a question for the Law Society of Constantinople. Under the Lausanne Agreement Article 37 and 38 that Law was to be amended. Mr. Bey thinks that the Turkish Government will be prepared to do this.

There are two sets of Courts in Turkey, Religious Courts and Civil Courts. The Religious Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status, such as marriage, divorce, succession, etc. The Civil Courts have jurisdiction in all other matters, civil and criminal, including commercial matters, between Turkish subjects and foreigners, and between foreigners. The Civil Courts are divided into Courts of First Instance and Courts of Appeal. The Courts of First Instance are divided into Courts of Peace and Courts of Correctional Police. The Courts of Peace are divided into Courts of Peace proper and Commercial Courts of Peace. The Courts of Correctional Police are divided into Courts of Correctional Police proper and Courts of Correctional Police sitting as Courts of Appeal.

The Courts of Peace proper have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty does not exceed 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Commercial Courts of Peace have jurisdiction in commercial cases where the amount in dispute does not exceed £T.50. The Courts of Correctional Police proper have jurisdiction in criminal cases where the penalty does not exceed 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Courts of Correctional Police sitting as Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine.

The Courts of First Instance are divided into Courts of First Instance proper and Courts of First Instance sitting as Courts of Appeal. The Courts of First Instance proper have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Courts of First Instance sitting as Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine.

The Courts of Appeal are divided into Courts of Appeal proper and Courts of Appeal sitting as Courts of Cassation. The Courts of Appeal proper have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Courts of Appeal sitting as Courts of Cassation have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine.

The Court of Cassation is the highest Court of Appeal in Turkey. It has jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Court of Cassation is divided into Courts of Cassation proper and Courts of Cassation sitting as Courts of Appeal. The Courts of Cassation proper have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine. The Courts of Cassation sitting as Courts of Appeal have jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds £T.50, and in criminal cases where the penalty exceeds 15 days' imprisonment or £T.10 fine.

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appearance of the ordinary courts absorbing *ultra vires* institution hitherto exercised by the Sheri courts were set partly annulled with an were compelled to wear a new tinged texture

The new system may be tested by experience Turkey moved into the at any rate is the work of people with a good deal of legal knowledge of the defects of the pre existing system It may be expected that the courts will be worked on something which should furnish the law reports and cost the country less The most obvious defect is that there is no guarantee of Republican patronage and the extension of the judges courts appears to affect the primary question of judges greater than the capacity or moral character of the present or future paid servants

August 31 1924

No

H M Despatch to the High Commissioner at

No 151
Telegraphic [illegible] *Foreign Office September 2 1924*

My telegram No 1 of 28th August [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible]

His Majesty's Government [illegible] Messrs Morgenthau Mears and Morgenthau [illegible] 25th August [illegible]

It is also desirable that [illegible] should be informed that His Majesty's Government [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible] Mr Morgenthau [illegible] Mr Morgenthau [illegible] Mr Morgenthau

to ... Nation that ... real ... to evaluate ... happiness and prosperity ... Such the ... for ... situation ... consecrating ... efforts ... country ... be assured by economic ... development ... extensive ... studies ... way ... development ... proceed. All superstitious ... barred and ... weapon ... crush ... evil ... a distinction ... new ... for ... the road ... when ... peaceful ...

In ... reference ... paragraph ... progress ... during ... right ... Ottoman Empire ... remark ... the ... pretty ... resources ... say ... and ... thoroughly ... years ... and ... these ... certainly ... created ... and ... creative ... vast, possible ... the ... sixteen ... progress ...

In ... Assembly ... Bryce ... the ... Assembly ... Assembly ...

I have
N. W. H. NICHOLSON

No. 58

Mr. Wilson to Secretary Lansing. (Received September 12.)

No. 372. Washington, September 11, 1924.

SIR,

Mr. Phillips's telegram No. 1 of the 12th ... Mr. Poindexter ... the letter ... Government ... Washington ... Assistant Secretary ... Mr. Phillips ... Mr. Poindexter ... Mr. Phillips ... Mr. Poindexter ... Mr. Phillips ... Mr. Poindexter

No. 62

The Marquess of Crewe to Mr. MacDonald. Received September 15.)

No. 573 By Bag.
Telegraphic)
(My telegram No. 574 Eastern.) *Paris, September 14, 1924.*

It is reported in the press to-day that General Mazgin left Yeste day for Angora on an official mission, the object of which is stated to be to prepare the way for the complete resettlement of relations between Italy and Turkey both in politics and economics here.

General Mazgin's assistants and staff are expected to arrive in a few days.

M. de Peretti de la Rocca, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, called on Mr. Phipps this morning and spoke in accordance with the above instructions. His suggested pro-Turkish sympathies may perhaps account for his having been entrusted with this new mission to Angora.

E 8121/32/44]

No. 63

Mr. Hohler to Mr. MacDonald. (Received September 17.)

No. 684)

Sir, *Constantinople, September 10, 1924.*

I HAVE the honour to report that on the occasion of Mustafa Kemal's speech at the opening of the Grand National Assembly at Angora on November 1, 1923, in which he threatened the Turkish Government with a renewal of the war with Greece unless the Treaty of Lausanne were revised in favour of Turkey, I had the honour to point out to your predecessor that the Turkish Government were apparently bluffing, and that the Allies would be well advised to call their bluff. Your predecessor, however, decided to take no action in the matter, and the Turkish Government, encouraged by the success which they had obtained by their attitude, proceeded to make further demands, which led to the rupture of the Conference of Lausanne.

2. Ever since the Conference of Lausanne broke up, the Turkish Government have been endeavouring to detach France and Italy from Great Britain. In this they have succeeded in the case of France, and, to a lesser degree, in that of Italy. In the case of France, the Treaty of Lausanne was followed by the Franco-Turkish Agreement of October 30, 1923, and by the appointment of a French Ambassador to Angora. In the case of Italy, the Italian Government, while refusing to recognise the Turkish Government de jure, have been steadily working to establish de facto relations with them. Their action in this respect has been greatly facilitated by the fact that the Turkish Government have been at pains to show that they are willing to treat Italy with special favour, and that they regard her as the most suitable country with which to establish relations. Thus, for example, the Turkish Government have recently granted to an Italian company the concession for the Smyrna-Aidin railway, which was formerly in the hands of a British company, and have also given to Italian firms the contract for the construction of the Smyrna quays, which was formerly in the hands of a French company. Moreover, the Turkish Government have recently been at pains to show that they are willing to treat Italy with special favour, and that they regard her as the most suitable country with which to establish relations. Thus, for example, the Turkish Government have recently granted to an Italian company the concession for the Smyrna-Aidin railway, which was formerly in the hands of a British company, and have also given to Italian firms the contract for the construction of the Smyrna quays, which was formerly in the hands of a French company.

3. The Turkish Government are also endeavouring to detach Italy from the League of Nations. Thus, for example, they have recently been at pains to show that they are willing to treat Italy with special favour, and that they regard her as the most suitable country with which to establish relations. Thus, for example, the Turkish Government have recently granted to an Italian company the concession for the Smyrna-Aidin railway, which was formerly in the hands of a British company, and have also given to Italian firms the contract for the construction of the Smyrna quays, which was formerly in the hands of a French company.

4. One satisfactory result of the ratification of the treaty by Great Britain has been the unconditional consent of the Turkish Government to submit the question of the Irak-Turkey frontier to the Council of the League of Nations. Several days after the announcement of Ismet Bey's appointment as Turkish delegate to Geneva for this purpose had appeared in the press, the Turkish representative there informed me that, though he had no official information to that effect, he presumed that the Turkish Government, notwithstanding the League of Nations, would be glad to see the Irak frontier question settled. Secondly, though I have had no official communication from the Turkish Government for the past few months with regard to the Mosul question, they have privately given me to understand that they are merely waiting for the Angora Government to make a move in this matter. This has been confirmed by the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, who has been instructed to say that Ismet Bey would be glad to see the Irak frontier question settled. Secondly, though I have had no official communication from the Turkish Government for the past few months with regard to the Mosul question, they have privately given me to understand that they are merely waiting for the Angora Government to make a move in this matter. This has been confirmed by the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, who has been instructed to say that Ismet Bey would be glad to see the Irak frontier question settled.

5. In this connexion special interest attaches to the Kurdish Congress which began its sessions at Erzerum on August 2 and ended on the 7th. Although the Kurdish delegates were kept secret and there was no communication with the press, it became known that the Kurdish chiefs were divided into two parties, the one favouring the Turks and the other the Kurds. The latter party, which was headed by Seyid Abdul Kadir, the son of the late Sheikh Obeidullah, and by Kadri Bey, the Kurdish deputy for Mosul, refused to take any part in the proceedings of the Congress, and left Erzerum on August 3. The Congress passed a resolution demanding the recognition of Kurdish rights, and the formation of a Kurdish Government under the suzerainty of Turkey. Kadri Bey, the Kurdish deputy for Mosul, refused to take any part in the proceedings of the Congress, and left Erzerum on August 3. The Congress passed a resolution demanding the recognition of Kurdish rights, and the formation of a Kurdish Government under the suzerainty of Turkey.

6. The Kurdish Congress was attended by many of the most influential Kurds, and was evidently intended to show the world that the Kurds are united in their demand for autonomy. The fact that the Congress was held at Erzerum, which is the headquarters of the Turkish Army of Observation, and that the

through the largest cuts of the republic without struggle at all. If the President were to repeat the manœuvre it could scarcely be regarded except as studied insult. It is therefore just possible that Kemal will break his journey here on the return voyage, more especially as some of the complications above mentioned would be mitigated if he were to remain our guest instead of on board a battleship.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON

P.S.—Since writing the above letter I have officially noticed in a communiqué which I am sending under separate cover the appointment of two Turkish officers to the commission for the demilitarisation of the Straits zone under article 5 of the Straits Convention. It is stated that one of these officers is the delegate for the Dardanelles and the other for Gallipoli peninsula. This is in itself a step in the right direction, though it will be necessary to point out to the Turkish Government that the aforesaid article 5 lays down that the commission shall be composed of five representatives appointed respectively by the Governments of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Greece, and that the separate mention only of the two officers mentioned by the Turkish representative implies that the other must be his assistant. Nuri Bey also informed my colleagues and myself that his Government would, after all, not make any objection to the appointment of representatives on the Thracian Frontier Commission.

N. H.

E 8123 32 44 No. 64

Mr. Henderson to Mr. MacDonald.—(Received September 8.)

(No. 188)

THE enclosed British representation against the state of hostilities now existing between His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been communicated to me by the Turkish Government.

I have, &c.
NEVILE HENDERSON

Enclosure in No. 64

Representation from Lords of Admiralty to Mr. Henderson.

(No. 84)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September 12, 1924.*

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to report that the second anniversary of the recapture of Smyrna was celebrated by the Greek authorities with considerable amount of genuine enthusiasm. Throughout the day all public buildings, offices, shops were decorated, and there were official receptions, to one of which a procession of military, which was attended by large numbers of the population, marched. In the evening illuminations and fireworks, which were visible from the ships of the squadron, took place.

2. The procession was arranged to start at the instigation of the Greek Government by a special committee. It was composed of representatives of the principal Greek associations, and of various political professional, athletic and other associations. It was remarkable as revealing the extent to which such bodies have sprung into existence during the last two years.

3. The burning to destroy the Mustafa Kemal's picture was not carried out, as had been threatened, this was probably for political reasons. The Metropolitan was allowed to take part in the procession, but refused to do so, as he objected to the presence of Mussulmans in the procession.

4. The Prefect of Smyrna, in a speech which was broadcasted, stated that the Greek Government had decided to grant autonomy to Asia Minor, and that the Greek Government would be prepared to enter into negotiations with the Turkish Government for the exchange of populations.

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206. The Prefect

[E 8631 8631 44] No. 66.

Sir ... to Mr MacDonald (Received October ...)

(No. 73 ... ercial.)

Sir, ... *ople, September 30, 1921*

WITH reference to my despatch No. ... of the 19th instant, I have the honour to report that Mr. ... left this morning for Angora, ... Ambassador to attend the Opening of the Grand National Assembly at Angora on the 1st October. Mr. ... will be absent from Constantinople for about ... weeks.

2. Mr. ... has been appointed Acting High Commissioner during Mr. ... absence, and I am sending ... to ensure that he has ... with Mr. ... before the latter's departure.

3. I have ... Mustafa Kemal ... Greek ... Ismet Pasha ... Foreign Affairs ... Ismet Pasha ... Mustafa Kemal ... Ismet Pasha ... Mustafa Kemal ... Ismet Pasha ... Mustafa Kemal

[illegible] Turkish relations [illegible] Treaties
[illegible] Treaty of Lausanne [illegible] Treaties

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.

I have &c.
R. LINDSAY

No. 69

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. MacDonald. (Received October 10)

(No. 173. Telegraphic. R.)

Constantinople, October 9, 1924.

Sir, My despatch No. 775.

Hussein Jahid Bey secretary-general of the Turkish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, together with Professor Fuad Bey (see paragraph 7 of my above-cited despatch) is another Kemalist to be sent abroad to attend the Conference of the League of Nations. Whether this visit portends that the Angora Government are visiting Eastern Warsaw and Balkan capitals, or whether it is simply a thing to be said that Turkey is not neglecting her League of Nations duties, remains to be seen.

No. 71

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. MacDonald. (Received October 12)

(No. 181. Telegraphic.)

Constantinople, October 11, 1924.

HEAR that Angora authority for statement that Government intends to establish [illegible] Assembly. This is to offset Angora opposition. Rumour [illegible] that this is first step to [illegible] Turkish people [illegible] Government [illegible] Kemalists [illegible] Caliphate [illegible] Progressive party [illegible] Caliphate [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Progressive party [illegible] Caliphate [illegible] Assembly [illegible] Progressive party [illegible] Caliphate [illegible] Assembly

E 8864 109 44

No 71

H. Majesty's Minister at Athens to Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, K.G.

No. 631

Constantinople, October 3, 1924

Sir

I HAVE the honour to inform you that no progress has been made towards the settlement of the differences which arose between His Majesty's Government and the Turkish Government in connection with the Mosul question since the despatch of my despatch No. 629 of the 16th ultimo, and that I am still in communication with the Turkish Government with a view to the early resumption of negotiations.

2. As your lordship is aware, the Turkish Government have persistently refused to accept the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations that a conference should be held between representatives of Great Britain, Turkey and Iraq, with a view to the settlement of the Mosul question by direct negotiation between the parties concerned, and have declared that they will not be represented at any conference which may be held for the purpose of discussing the Mosul question with the British Government. Their attitude in this respect has been consistent throughout the negotiations, and I have reported to your lordship from time to time the various arguments which they have advanced in support of their refusal to accept the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations.

3. The Turkish Government have, however, on several occasions during the course of the negotiations, given me to understand that they would be prepared to accept the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations if they could be assured that the Council would, in the event of the conference failing to arrive at an agreement, refer the question at once to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague for decision. They have, however, refused to accept the proposal of the Council of the League of Nations unless

No. 73

Mr. Ashley Clarke to Mr. Ludovic Constantinople

(No. 165 Telegraphic) R. *Foreign Office, October 15, 1924*

My despatch No. 1072 of 13th October. Proposed retrocession to Turkish subjects of properties provisionally liquidated under Treaty of Lausanne.

Please report by telegraph.

E 9116 210 44 No. 76

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. MacDonald (Received October 20)

(No. 770)

Sir, *Constantinople, October 13, 1924*

With reference to previous correspondence regarding the proposed retrocession to Turkish subjects of properties liquidated under the Treaty of Lausanne, I have the honour to report that I have had a conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey informed me that the Turkish Government had decided to retrocede to Turkish subjects all properties liquidated under the Treaty of Lausanne, with the exception of those which had been sold to third parties. He added that the Turkish Government would be prepared to pay compensation to the owners of properties which had been sold to third parties, but that the amount of compensation would be deducted from the sum which Turkey would have to pay to Greece under the Treaty of Lausanne.

I have, &c.

LINDSAY.

No. 77

Mr. Ashley Clarke to Mr. Wheeler-Bennett (Received October 22)

No. 791

(Telegraphic) *Foreign Office, October 21, 1924*

Your Telegram No. 16.

Turkish Ambassador has come to-day with reference to his despatch No. 1072 to say that he has received instructions to inform His Majesty's Government that the Turkish Government are prepared to retrocede to Turkish subjects all properties liquidated under the Treaty of Lausanne, with the exception of those which have been sold to third parties. Question of compensation to be adjusted by experts to be appointed by Turkish Government and by League of Nations Commissioner for Aliens' Affairs.

E 9226 109 44 No. 78

Lord Cecil to Mr. MacDonald (Received October 23)

(No. 2069)

Sir, *Foreign Legation, London, October 21, 1924*

With reference to the Note from the Turkish Embassy which I forwarded to you on the 15th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a memorandum from the Greek Legation concerning the exchange of Greek and Turkish nationals between Greece and Turkey, which I should be glad if you would kindly lay before the Council of the League of Nations at the forthcoming session.

I have, &c.

CECIL OF CHELWOOD.

Enclosure in No. 78

Memorandum from the Greek Legation

[illegible] the Treaty of Lausanne [illegible] the Greek Government [illegible] the Turkish Government [illegible] the Treaty

No. 79

No. 259

Telegraph

No. 51

(No. 164.)

Telegraph

No. 7

(No. 7.)

E 9675 210 41

N

Wednesday 5th October

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [

E 9733 8151 44

No 86

Mr Lansing to the diplomatic representatives of the Powers at Washington — delivered November 10

No 812

His Majesty's representative presents his compliments to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from the Consul General at Salonika reporting the arrival of the Greek Commissioners

Foreign Office November 5 1924

Enclosure in No

Mr Lansing to the Consul at Salonika

(No 4

Sir *Washington October 31 1924*

HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 24th April 1924 reporting the arrival of the Greek Commissioners at Salonika to arrange for the transfer of the Greek Consulates in Asia Minor to the Greek Government

I have read with interest your account of the visit of the Commissioners to the Consulate and of the ceremonies which took place on the occasion

I am glad to learn that the Commissioners have been received with such marked courtesy by the Turkish authorities and that the transfer of the Consulates has been effected in a friendly spirit

I have, &c.

Mr Lansing to the Consul at Salonika

(No 5

Sir *Washington October 31 1924*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 24th April 1924 reporting the arrival of the Greek Commissioners at Salonika to arrange for the transfer of the Greek Consulates in Asia Minor to the Greek Government

I am glad to learn that the Commissioners have been received with such marked courtesy by the Turkish authorities and that the transfer of the Consulates has been effected in a friendly spirit

I have, &c.

F 9739 32 44

(b) £T [illegible] payables le 6 août de chaque année, et règlements de la part revenant à l'Irak dans les avances publiques à la Turquie Petroleum Company.

Le premier versement est échu le 6 août 1925.

(c) £T [illegible] payables annuellement le 6 août de chaque année en règlement de la part revenant à l'Irak, pendant une période de trente ans à partir de cette date.

Le premier versement est échu le 6 août 1925.

d) Les [illegible] aux tribus [illegible] ne comprennent pas les frais d'établissement et d'application des partages entre les ayants droit à l'Irak ayant à être déterminés ultérieurement.

Les frais d'établissement comprennent les frais engagés avant la date de cette convention [illegible] par suite de l'accord intervenu entre les Gouvernements d'Irak et de Perse [illegible] ces frais comprennent également les frais [illegible] nécessités par le règlement [illegible] restés en souffrance.

e) Les [illegible] Vilayet de Mossoul [illegible] comprises [illegible] Vilayet [illegible] ces [illegible] Gouvernement [illegible] Société des Nations pour [illegible] Mossoul [illegible] Parties [illegible] Traité [illegible] Irak, par [illegible] Vilayet de Mossoul [illegible] pour effet [illegible] Turquie [illegible] Parties [illegible] Traité [illegible] Turquie [illegible] Irak [illegible] Mossoul [illegible] Traité [illegible] Irak [illegible] Mossoul [illegible] Parties [illegible] Traité [illegible] Irak [illegible] Mossoul [illegible] Traité [illegible] Irak [illegible] Mossoul [illegible] Traité [illegible] Irak [illegible] Mossoul

4 pour cent Egyptian Preferred Bonds Series I et II (1903) Bagdad Series I et II (1903), Egyptian Assets (1894), 4 pour cent (1901-1903), 4 pour cent Spanish (1891), Tobacco (1890), 4 pour cent (1901), Spanish (1891), Tobacco (1890), Unified (1889), Turkish (1903), Victoria (1903), Zanzibar (1893

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] les calculs ressortent les restrictions suivantes [illegible] aux pourcentages de la répartition :

[illegible] arriérés

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albanie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulgarie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grèce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etat serbe-croate-slovène	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbie et Grande Bretagne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dans les pourcentages ci-dessus [illegible] indiqués les montants incombant à chacun des États créanciers sont [illegible] dans le tableau ci-dessous :

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albanie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulgarie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grèce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Etat serbe-croate-slovène	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbie et Grande Bretagne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irak-Cheriffat-Hedjaz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nedjd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yémen et Missions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Parmi ces [illegible] sont [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Agency [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] party. Please assess the Popular Party yesterday and their [illegible] Ferara resignation [illegible] Please also [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] the Republican Party [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] Government [illegible] Grand National Assembly [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] Ismet Pasha [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] Ismet Pasha [illegible] Mustafa Kemal [illegible] Ismet Pasha

E 10614 32 44

Congressional Record — Senate

Congressional Record — Senate

Congressional Record — Senate

P S — *November 26* — Mr Macartney's last despatch has been received here [illegible] to the Boers — the proclamation of President Kruger — stating that now [illegible] reported both in Europe and South Africa — that the Transvaal Government intends to [illegible] Mr Macartney then went with Dr Leyds to see Kruger [illegible] Mr Macartney then went with Dr Leyds to see Kruger [illegible] Mr Macartney then went with Dr Leyds to see Kruger

be followed shortly by others. In the course of which the Progressives will be challenged to come out into the open and to explain more clearly what their real intentions are. From my personal experience with several of these Deputies I would suppose that they will shrink from the challenge. Indeed matters have taken a good deal further than the question of a retreat on either side. It may be that the reconstruction of the Cabinet [illegible] with the resignation of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George, has made it impossible for the two parties ever to get together again. But the opposite may succeed in which case the President of the Council will be [illegible] to the Prime Minister. It would be a fascinating game to watch. But I am not sure that it would be a game which I should like to play myself. I should want to be sure that I was not being used as a cat's paw to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for someone else. Altogether I think I prefer to remain a spectator. But I am sure that you will be glad to know that the Opposition are not likely to be in a position to do us much harm for some time to come.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R. C. LINDSAY

E 10620 7840 44

Le Haut Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britannique à Constantinople au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

No. 869

Constantinople, November 21, 1924.

With reference to your despatch No. 579 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have communicated to the Allied Commissioners-General the Turkish Government's request that the Turkish Government should be allowed to send troops to the Zone of the Straits.

The Commissioners-General have discussed the question at several meetings and have decided to refer the matter to their respective Governments, as the Treaty of Lausanne does not appear to give the Turkish Government the right to send troops into the Zone of the Straits without the consent of the Powers signatories of the Treaty. The Commissioners-General have also decided to ask their Governments whether they would be prepared to allow the Turkish Government to send troops into the Zone of the Straits for the purpose of dealing with the Kurdish rebellion.

I have, &c.
R. C. LINDSAY

Annexe No. 1

Loi relative à la répression de la traite des femmes majeures

Le Sénat et la Chambre des Députés ont adopté,

Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

Article premier. — Quiconque aura embauché, entraîné ou détourné, même avec son consentement, une femme majeure, en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 2. — Quiconque aura sciemment vendu, acheté ou livré, même avec son consentement, une femme majeure, en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 3. — Quiconque aura sciemment exploité la prostitution ou la débauche d'autrui, même avec son consentement, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 4. — Quiconque aura sciemment retenu, même avec son consentement, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, une femme majeure, en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 5. — Quiconque aura sciemment fait office de proxénète, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 6. — Quiconque aura sciemment participé à l'association formée ou à l'entente établie en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 7. — Quiconque aura sciemment participé à l'association formée ou à l'entente établie en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 8. — Quiconque aura sciemment participé à l'association formée ou à l'entente établie en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 9. — Quiconque aura sciemment participé à l'association formée ou à l'entente établie en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

Art. 10. — Quiconque aura sciemment participé à l'association formée ou à l'entente établie en vue de la prostitution ou de la débauche d'autrui, même lorsque les différents actes constitutifs de l'infraction auront été accomplis en différents pays, sera puni d'un emprisonnement de six mois à trois ans et d'une amende de 500 à 10.000 francs.

Si la victime a été livrée à la prostitution ou à la débauche dans un pays étranger, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de deux à cinq ans et d'une amende de 1.000 à 20.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences, menaces, manœuvres frauduleuses ou abus d'autorité, ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard de plusieurs personnes, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de cinq à dix ans et d'une amende de 2.000 à 50.000 francs.

Si le coupable a fait usage de violences graves ou s'il a commis l'infraction à l'égard d'un mineur, la peine sera d'un emprisonnement de dix à vingt ans et d'une amende de 5.000 à 100.000 francs.

ANNEXE I

Liste des membres du Bureau politique et du Comité central des partis bourgeois

Arrêté des noms de ceux-ci figurant sur les listes publiées par les autorités, y compris celles du 14 mai 1931 sont classés par ordre alphabétique ci-après [illegible] qui seront dressés par [illegible] assistés [illegible] à cet effet.

Art. 2. — Les membres [illegible] sont tenus de [illegible] aux personnes [illegible] ainsi que [illegible] Ils sont [illegible] à [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

avertissement de la présente loi sont mal ou tardivement effectués, les saisissants sont soumis aux dispositions de la présente loi. Les créances en sous-ordre des personnes visées à l'article 3 ci-dessus ne peuvent être saisies, elles sont réputées appartenir au débiteur principal.

L'interdiction prévue à l'article 4 ci-dessus ne s'applique pas aux créances.

Les poursuites exercées antérieurement à la présente loi demeurent régies par les dispositions antérieures.

Art. 8. — Le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de l'Intérieur, le Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances et le Secrétaire d'État à l'Intérieur sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi.

Art. 9. — Les dispositions de la présente loi seront applicables à compter du 1er janvier 1956, sauf celles de l'article 3 qui entreront en vigueur à compter du 1er janvier 1957.

Art. 10. — Le Ministre de l'Intérieur est autorisé à prendre par décret les mesures nécessaires à l'application et à l'extension des dispositions de la présente loi qui seront déterminées par un règlement spécial.

Art. 11. — Le Ministre de l'Économie et des Finances est chargé de présenter à l'Assemblée nationale un rapport annuel sur l'application de la présente loi.

Art. 12. — La présente loi sera publiée au Journal officiel de la République française et exécutée comme loi de l'État.

Fait à Paris, le 17 juin 1957.

ANNEXE 2

Loi n° 57-1424 du 31 décembre 1957 relative à la saisie-arrêt et à la cession des rémunérations

Article premier. — Le deuxième alinéa de l'article 557 du code de procédure civile est remplacé par les dispositions suivantes :

« Sont insaisissables les sommes et portions de sommes dont la saisie-arrêt ou la cession est interdite en vertu de la législation en vigueur. Le juge peut, dans les autres cas, déterminer la quotité saisissable des sommes dues à titre de rémunération, après avis ou sur proposition du tiers saisi, en tenant compte du montant de ces sommes, de la situation de famille du saisi et de la part que la rémunération procure au ménage. Il peut, en outre, ordonner que le saisissant versera directement à l'un de ses créanciers alimentaires, désigné par lui, la fraction de la quotité saisissable qu'il détermine. Le juge peut, à tout moment, modifier ses décisions antérieures. Il peut, notamment, ordonner que la quotité saisissable sera versée à un créancier alimentaire, même si le saisissant n'a pas lui-même de créance alimentaire. Les règles ci-dessus s'appliquent à la saisie-arrêt des rémunérations des agents de l'État, des collectivités locales et des établissements publics. Un décret en Conseil d'État détermine, en tant que de besoin, les conditions dans lesquelles sera opérée la retenue sur les rémunérations des agents de l'État, des collectivités locales et des établissements publics. Il détermine également les conditions dans lesquelles les comptables publics pourront être autorisés à opérer la retenue sur les rémunérations des agents de l'État, des collectivités locales et des établissements publics. Les dispositions du présent article sont applicables à la saisie-arrêt des pensions. »

Art. 2. — L'article 558 du code de procédure civile est remplacé par les dispositions suivantes :

« Les dispositions du présent code relatives à la saisie-arrêt des rémunérations sont applicables à la cession de ces rémunérations, sauf en ce qu'elles ont de contraire aux dispositions ci-après.

« Le cessionnaire doit dénoncer la cession au débiteur cédé et au tiers débiteur cédé par acte d'huissier de justice. Il doit, en outre, dans le mois qui suit la date de la cession, la faire enregistrer au bureau de l'enregistrement du domicile du cédant. Le droit d'enregistrement est de 1 p. 100 du montant de la cession. Il est dû par le cessionnaire. Il est perçu comme en matière de timbre.

« Le tiers débiteur cédé ne peut se libérer qu'entre les mains du cessionnaire ou, à défaut, du cédant, dans la limite de la quotité cessible. Il ne peut se libérer entre les mains du cédant que sur présentation d'un certificat du cessionnaire attestant que la cession a été régulièrement dénoncée et enregistrée.

« Les cessions de rémunérations consenties à titre de garantie ne peuvent excéder les quotités saisissables déterminées par le juge, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire. Elles ne peuvent excéder les quotités cessibles déterminées par le juge, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire ou pour le remboursement d'une avance consentie à l'employeur. Elles ne peuvent excéder le dixième de la fraction de la rémunération inférieure à 3 000 francs, le vingtième de la fraction comprise entre 3 000 et 6 000 francs et le quarantième de la fraction supérieure à 6 000 francs, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire ou pour le remboursement d'une avance consentie à l'employeur. Elles ne peuvent excéder le cinquième de la fraction de la rémunération inférieure à 3 000 francs, le dixième de la fraction comprise entre 3 000 et 6 000 francs et le vingtième de la fraction supérieure à 6 000 francs, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire ou pour le remboursement d'une avance consentie à l'employeur. Elles ne peuvent excéder le dixième de la fraction de la rémunération inférieure à 3 000 francs, le vingtième de la fraction comprise entre 3 000 et 6 000 francs et le quarantième de la fraction supérieure à 6 000 francs, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire ou pour le remboursement d'une avance consentie à l'employeur.

« Les cessions de rémunérations consenties à titre de garantie ne peuvent excéder les quotités saisissables déterminées par le juge, sauf si elles ont été consenties pour l'exécution d'une obligation alimentaire ou pour le remboursement d'une avance consentie à l'employeur. Elles ne peuvent excéder le dixième de la fraction de la rémunération inférieure à 3 000 francs, le vingtième de la fraction comprise entre 3 000 et 6 000 francs et le quarant

[illegible]

ANNEXE 4

Instructions [illegible] aux [illegible] Pays [illegible] [illegible] 1918

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Les Gérants responsables s'engagent par voie postale le pays sans être munis de passeport avec [illegible] pour entrer dans le pays. Ils doivent [illegible] exhiber leur certificat [illegible] passeport. Ils doivent [illegible] trois exemplaires en [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] sera [illegible] [illegible] et enverra [illegible] exemplaires [illegible] [illegible] pour chacun [illegible] [illegible] Ils [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Power which [illegible] territory or [illegible] conventions. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

[illegible] Progress letter [illegible] which I am to hear will be made [illegible] Chief Whip I learn the wishes of [illegible] Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Rauf Bey in regards as their fight struggle Rauf is anxious that I should [illegible] Mr Tchicherin at the new Progressive party which Rauf is at present [illegible] with Ismail Hakki and Refet Beys and others of their former colleagues in the Progressive Party whose attitude is [illegible] expected [illegible] the present Cabinet [illegible] Mustafa Kemal Pasha are [illegible] that Refet Pasha is with the Greek [illegible] of the [illegible]

I have &c
R C LINDSAY

No 48

Mr [illegible] to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

[illegible] Foreign Office received December 12

Sir [illegible] the Council of the League of Nations [illegible] 47 of the Treaty of Lausanne [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Mosul [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] Council [illegible] Mosul [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Mosul [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] Mosul [illegible] Mosul [illegible] Mosul

[illegible]

[illegible] to Mr. Lindsay

No. [illegible] *Constantinople, December 11, 1924*

I enclose herewith a memorandum relating to the progress of the work [illegible] by the Commission for the Demilitarised Zones of Thrace, [illegible] the present position of the Commission is to be found in the most important part of its duties. The work of the past few months may be briefly summarised as follows:

(a) [illegible] with the Greek and Bulgarian Governments and with the three Allied representatives visited Sofia to meet Bulgarian representatives.

(b) [illegible] work concerning the Bulgarian frontier [illegible] Greece.

(c) [illegible] Greek Government to the question of access to the Aegean.

(d) [illegible] the Commission to the Greek Government.

[illegible] Commission [illegible] 28th November 1924 [illegible] Protocol [illegible] Turkish Government [illegible] Treaty of Lausanne [illegible] Protocol [illegible] Greek Government [illegible] Commission [illegible] Protocol [illegible] Greek Government [illegible] Commission [illegible] Greek Government [illegible] Commission [illegible] Greek Government [illegible] Commission

A) *Principes [illegible]*

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] sept une [illegible] [illegible] Tel est [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] new taxes and the [illegible] the receipts from the [illegible] are expected to [illegible] granted monopolies

21 The principal sources [illegible] are the [illegible] are:

	£T
Direct taxes	42 429 500
Indirect taxes [illegible] &	35 127 528
Mines	23 181 000
[illegible]	16 000 000
[illegible] ports	11 515 000

22 [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dépenses

Art. 1er. Les services pour lesquels le Gouvernement est autorisé à contracter des dettes publiques par décision de l'Assemblée générale en vertu de l'article 111 de la Loi sont limitativement énumérés dans le tableau A.

Art. 12. Nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 14 de la Loi sur la Comptabilité publique, l'année 1341 (1er mai 1340 – 30 avril 1341) ne sera pas close. Les engagements et les recettes afférents à des marchés conclus pendant cette période continueront à être exécutés et comptabilisés conformément aux règles et aux délais prévus par la Loi sur la Comptabilité publique. Les crédits non utilisés à la fin de l'année 1341 seront reportés à l'année 1342 et ajoutés aux crédits ordinaires de cette année.

Art. 13. Les apports en nature aux comptes de capital des sociétés publiques, prévus par les articles 21 et 22 de la Loi sur les Sociétés publiques, seront évalués par la Cour des Comptes.

Art. 14. Les pensions viagères accordées aux anciens membres du Parlement, aux anciens ministres et aux anciens hauts fonctionnaires, ainsi que les pensions de réversion versées à leurs veuves et orphelins, sont supprimées à compter du 1er janvier 1341. Les bénéficiaires actuels de ces pensions continueront à les percevoir jusqu'à leur décès ou, pour les orphelins, jusqu'à leur majorité.

Art. 15. Les dépenses engagées par le Gouvernement provisoire entre le 1er janvier 1341 et la date de publication de la présente loi sont ratifiées, à l'exception de celles qui auraient été engagées en violation de l'article 7 de la Loi n° 1338/XI du 12 décembre 1338 sur la discipline budgétaire, lesquelles demeurent nulles et non avenues.

Art. 16. Le Ministre des Finances est autorisé à prélever sur le Fonds de réserve pour les éventualités budgétaires, institué par l'article 9 de la Loi n° 1339/XI du 3 juillet 1339, une somme n'excédant pas 5 % du montant initial des crédits ouverts par la présente loi, afin de faire face aux dépenses imprévues. Il en rendra compte à l'Assemblée générale dans le mois qui suit la clôture de l'exercice.

Art. 17. Les dispositions de la présente loi entrent en vigueur le 1er mai 1340 et s'appliquent à l'exercice 1341, sous réserve des dispositions transitoires particulières prévues aux articles 12 à 15.

Art. 18. La présente loi abroge toutes les dispositions antérieures contraires, notamment celles de la Loi n° 1336/XI du 9 octobre 1336 relative aux dépenses de prestige, en ce qu'elle maintient en vigueur certaines dotations spéciales.

Art. 19. La présente loi sera publiée au Journal officiel de la République et entrera en vigueur le 1er mai 1340.

Fait à Port-Lumière, le 14 avril 1340.

Le Président de l'Assemblée générale,
Mme Élisabeth Corvin-Delacroix

Le Secrétaire général,
M. Jean-Baptiste Ollivier

Enclosure 2 in No. 101.

TABLEAU comparatif du Budget en Application de 1924 et de celui de 1925 présenté par le Gouvernement à l'Examen de la Chambre.

RECETTES.				DÉPENSES.			
—	1340/1924.	1341/1925.	Différences.	—	1340/1924.	1341/1925.	Différences.
Impôts directs	13,930,500	12,420,500	— 1,510,000	Défense nationale	27,279,386	33,700,000	+ 6,420,614
Droits d'enregistrement	3,220,000	4,654,200	+ 1,434,200	Dette publique	7,560,537	9,095,283	+ 1,534,746
Impôts indirects	28,170,000	35,127,628	+ 6,957,628	Travaux publics	17,385,888	17,450,145	+ 64,257
Monopoles	16,044,100	25,181,000	+ 9,136,900	Instruction publique	6,877,626	7,885,033·50	+ 1,007,407·50
Institutions diverses	703,000	843,000	+ 140,000	Allocations et Pensions	10,922,883	12,740,214	+ 1,817,331
Revenus des biens de l'État	4,480,000	11,315,000	+ 6,835,000	Justice	5,381,098	6,756,978	+ 1,375,880
Recettes diverses	5,204,296	7,084,296	+ 1,880,000	Finances	10,886,279	11,025,666	+ 139,387
Retrocessions	219,714	111,354	— 108,360	Marine	6,582,631	6,813,260	+ 230,629
Impôt de consommation	14,461,000	16,060,000	+ 1,599,000	Gendarmerie	10,101,596	10,578,034·50	+ 476,438·50
Revenus extraordinaires et recettes pour frais de guerre	12,792,000		— 12,792,000	Échange et Reconstruction	6,020,000	6,369,585	+ 349,585
Impôt sur les transports et monopole des allumettes		2,500,000	+ 2,500,000	Agriculture	5,406,682	5,653,274	+ 246,592
Transport de chemins de fer d'Anatolie		2,000,000	+ 2,000,000	Postes et Télégraphes	4,780,208	5,381,257	+ 601,039
				Intérieur	4,156,763	5,080,144	+ 923,381
				Santé	2,968,331	4,560,844	+ 1,592,513
				Contributions indirectes	3,158,080	4,451,734	+ 1,293,654
				Sureté générale	3,123,004	4,193,094	+ 1,070,090
				Grande Assemblée nationale	1,548,596·80	1,559,417·80	+ 10,821
				Présidence de la République	280,770	210,426	— 70,344
				Affaires étrangères	1,303,025	2,473,125	+ 1,170,100
				Présidence du Conseil	329,248	70,706	— 258,542
				Cours des Comptes	212,998	243,898	+ 30,900
				Cadastres	718,625	1,073,060	+ 354,435
				Presse	136,390	723,255	+ 586,865
				Commerce et Industrie	1,962,576	2,541,581	+ 579,005
				Présidence des Affaires religieuses	1,422,650	1,648,938	+ 226,288
	129,224,610	147,296,978	+ 18,072,368		140,505,870·80	162,278,942·90	+ 21,773,062·10

[E 11553/32/44] No. 102.

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—(*Received December 22.*)

(No. 924.)

Sir, *Constantinople, December 17, 1924.*

I HAVE the honour to report that since Fethi Bey's assumption of office the new Progressive party has scarcely added to its numbers. Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha has formally accepted the presidency of the party, but it was known from the beginning that he would lead it, and his formal acceptance was only delayed by technicalities. Among the later adherents to the party is Bekir Sami Bey, the former Minister for Foreign Affairs at Angora, who has been little heard of in the last two years. The Progressive party, as such, has taken no action either in the Assembly or at by-elections. These have taken place here and in four other districts. No Progressive candidate was put up here. The party explained that it had not had time for proper organisation. Ali Ihsan Pasha, the well-known general, who has recently left the army in order to join the Progressive party, stood as an independent, but the secondary electors, seeing the particular prominence given by the authorities to the name of the Government candidate and mistrusting, perhaps, the supposed secrecy of the ballot, returned the nominee of the Popular party. At the Brousa election, however, General Nureddin Pasha has easily beaten the Popular party's candidate, Dr. Emin Bey, the Prefect of Constantinople. This is interesting. Emin Bey was a fairly strong candidate. Nureddin Pasha, while appearing as an Independent, was known to be a leader of the Progressives and an opponent of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. For some unknown reason the Ghazi forced him to retire from the army shortly after the recapture of Smyrna, and since then the general has been unobtrusive but, it is believed, not inactive.

2. By calling Fethi Bey to office Mustafa Kemal Pasha seemed to have taken the wind out of the sails of the Progressives. The Constantinople press, which was full of criticism of Ismet Pasha, gave Fethi Bey its blessing on his advent to power, and has not yet found any thing to criticise in his administration. The tendency, however, still is to consider Fethi Bey's Cabinet one of transition. The return to Parliament of an avowed opponent like Nureddin may prompt Mustafa Kemal Pasha to take steps. It he decides on a strong line I think he may replace Fethi Bey by Refet Bey, the Minister of the Interior, who has shown himself a man of some force. Meanwhile, a draft Press Law, of somewhat Draconian character, has been put to the Assembly by a private member. It is very doubtful that a moderate man like Fethi Bey would accept it in its present form, but there are indications that it will be pressed forward by its extremist supporters, and thus a political crisis might be precipitated.

3. The part which Rauf Bey is likely to play in the near future is the subject of a good deal of speculation. That he is strongly opposed to Mustafa Kemal Pasha and is, indeed, the chief man in the Opposition, there is not much room to doubt. The strength behind him seems to be, firstly, the natural desire felt for the fruits of office by those who have been kept from them too long, and, secondly, conservative opinion, which is shocked at the irreligion of Mustafa Kemal and at his policy of secularisation. It is even suggested by those in touch with Rauf Bey that if he cannot moderate Mustafa Kemal Pasha's policy by constitutional means he will endeavour to bring back the late Sultan Vahid-ed-Din, perhaps not as Sultan but, at any rate, as Caliph. Meanwhile, Rauf Bey is here recuperating from Angora malaria, and I am glad to have good authority for stating that he bears no resentment against us for his internment at Malta, regarding it rather as a legitimate move in the game. In this connection I would refer to Fethi Bey's very reasonable tone on the same subject in his speech on the Egyptian interpellation reported in my despatch No. 891 of the 3rd instant.

4. It was perhaps to be expected that the press here—possibly under Bolshevik inspiration—would look for trouble in the meetings which you have recently had with the French and Italian Prime Ministers. One purpose of these meetings was said to be the adoption of a joint policy of oppression of Moslem peoples. Western Imperialism was to be revived in North Africa, Syria and Mesopotamia; the Treaty of Sèvres was to be put into force after all. These assertions have been most loudly uttered by the "Tevhid-i Efkiar," the "Vakt," and the "Jumhuriet," papers which are accustomed to indulge in diatribes against us. I do not attach much importance

to the matter, and I hardly think there is more in it than the instinctive uneasiness of Turks when they see great Powers getting on friendly terms together.

5. What has found less prominence in the newspapers, but probably moves the Turkish Government and people much more, is the suggestion that a result of a Franco-Soviet treaty might be the restoration to Russia of the Wrangel fleet now interned at Bizerta. I do not suppose that measured by European standards this fleet, which I believe consists of some dozen vessels and includes a dreadnought and submarines, is of much fighting value. But if repaired, say in Italian yards, it would certainly eclipse the Turkish fleet. The anxiety which the Turks feel on this account may, I think, account for the friendly disposition of the Turkish naval authorities at Angora, which has lately been noticed both by His Majesty's commercial secretary and by the representative of Messrs. Armstrong-Vickers.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

[E 11599/43/44] No. 103.

League of Nations to Foreign Office.—(Received December 23.)

Sir, *Geneva, December 20, 1924.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 15th December, 1924, informing the council that a dispute has arisen in the sense of the final paragraph of article 47 of the Treaty of Lausanne in respect of the shares of the annual charges of the Ottoman Public Debt assigned to Irak, Palestine and Transjordan. A copy of this telegram is being communicated to the members of the council.

As His Majesty's Government is aware, the council at its last session decided, in accordance with the final paragraph of article 47 of the Treaty of Lausanne, to appoint an arbitrator, whose name will be notified in due course to the parties concerned.

I have, &c.

ERIC DRUMMOND,

Secretary-General.

[E 11679/43/44] No. 104.

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—(Received December 29.)

(No. 939.)

Sir, *Constantinople, December 24, 1924.*

IN continuation of my despatch No. 926 of the 17th instant, I have the honour to report further on M. des Closières' mission to Angora in connection with the question of the Turkish debt.

2. As to the character of the mission, M. des Closières and M. Jessé Curély have given me independently diametrically opposite accounts, the one saying that it was a mission from the French Government, the other from the French bondholders. I do not think either was seeking to hide the truth, but rather that M. des Closières set out for Angora on very vague and undefined instructions, nobody in Constantinople knowing where they really came from. This explanation is the more likely as the journey was decided on in a great hurry at the last moment owing to the urgent request of the Turkish Government that someone should be sent to negotiate immediately. Discussions had, however, already been proceeding for a considerable period at Angora through General Mougin, who, M. des Closières tells me, had conveyed to the Turks the false impression that all would be very easily arranged. To his general weakness in all dealings with Turks the general adds complete ignorance of financial affairs, and I am inclined to think that if the British and French bondholders come to discuss together, the former might do well to have General Mougin expressly excluded from all participation in negotiations with the Turkish Government.

3. In the actual conversations M. des Closières confined himself to correcting misapprehensions created by the general, to listening to Turkish proposals, and to criticising them. He made it quite clear that he could not pledge the acceptance

of anything, and that the bondholders of other nationalities than French must also be consulted. The final proposals of the Turkish Government were formulated after a Cabinet meeting *ad hoc*, and their substance was communicated to me by word of mouth by M. des Closières. He embodied them in a note which he gave to the Minister of Finance and of which he has since sent me a copy to assist my understanding (enclosed herewith). Though the actual contents of this document need not be secret, I beg, in accordance with M. des Closières' earnest request, that the fact that he has communicated it to me may be kept quite confidential.

4. As to the actual Turkish proposals, the first, that the agreement should be for a strictly limited period of time, is one which M. des Closières did not mention to me verbally, but appears to have importance. Settlement on basis of the franc is one alternative put forward by the Turks, but more or less withdrawn in face of M. des Closières' criticism. The settlement on a sterling basis appears to me to be a mere gamble on the Turkish exchange, which has fallen slowly and steadily, even though the Government have not printed paper money. The guarantees offered are rather thin and their efficacy largely dependent on Turkish honesty and on the character of the Turkish Administration.

5. Yet both M. Jessé Curély and M. des Closières are pleased at the beginning that has been made. The Turks have taken the initiative in asking for negotiations, and in their course have recognised that they cannot have it all their own way. M. des Closières thinks their financial position extremely acute, and that it is this as much as anything else that is bringing them to reason. He anticipates that the next step will have to be a full dress discussion somewhere. Clearly it ought to be in Paris.

6. One further point perhaps is deserving of mention. When the Turks pleaded poverty to M. des Closières he always answered them that they must be embarrassed so long as their budget is encumbered with capital expenditure for such objects as railway construction, which in other countries is written in an extraordinary budget. M. Jessé Curély made the same point to me. I suppose it is inevitable that any settlement and consolidation of the Turkish debt will have to be accompanied by a new Turkish loan; but it may be significant that M. des Closières should be broadly hinting at this consummation before any conversations have taken place between the French and British bondholders.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

Enclosure in No. 104.

Propositions de Base du Gouvernement turc en vue des Négociations prévues avec les Porteurs.

Séance du 14 décembre 1924, tenue à Angora, au Commissariat des Finances, sous la présidence de son Excellence Moustafa Abdul Halik Bey.

I.—*Monnaie de Paiement.*

Un accord sera conclu dans les conditions ci-après pour une période de deux, trois ou cinq ans.

A.—Règlement sur la base du franc.

B.—Règlement sur la base du shilling.

Annuité fixe égale au double (soit £T. 15,334,501·56)—somme calculée par emprunts—de la part contributive de la Turquie en livres turques, mais avec les conditions suivantes :

Si, pendant la période envisagée, la livre turque monte ou baisse de moins de 20 pour cent, aucun changement à l'annuité fixée comme ci-dessus.

Si la livre turque baisse de plus de 20 pour cent, le Gouvernement turc n'entend faire face à la charge découlant de cette baisse que jusqu'à concurrence de £T. 20,000,000.

Si la livre turque monte de plus de 20 pour cent, le surplus ainsi obtenu doit être partagé entre le Gouvernement turc et les porteurs dans une proportion à discuter ultérieurement.

Le Gouvernement turc prend l'engagement de maintenir la circulation monétaire fiduciaire au chiffre actuel pendant toute la période envisagée ci-dessus.

II.—*Gages.*

Le Gouvernement turc a en vue la substitution aux gages actuels d'un gage concentré, douanes, ou tout monopole éventuel (tabac, spiritueux, allumettes, &c.) constituant des revenus de premier ordre, agréant aux porteurs.

Il est entendu que ledit gage devra fournir une somme dépassant d'au moins un tiers la somme nécessaire pour couvrir l'annuité totale.

(A.)—*Administration des gages.*

Les revenus donnés en gages seront versés, au nom du Conseil de la Dette, dans une banque à désigner par les porteurs, les versements devant être effectués tous les jours ou, si la chose n'est pas pratiquement possible, tous les trois jours.

(B.)—*Conseil de la Dette.*

Le Conseil de la Dette n'aura plus l'administration des revenus, mais exercera un droit de surveillance sur l'application des clauses du présent accord, et sera chargé de la répartition des sommes encaissées. Le Gouvernement turc allouera au conseil, pour ses frais, une somme forfaitaire à fixer ultérieurement.

III.—*Liquidation.*

Les questions relatives à la liquidation de l'administration actuelle de la dette et notamment la question des indemnités de licenciement du personnel ont été réservées en vue d'un examen en temps opportun.

Angora, le 14 *décembre* 1924.

[E 11680/185/44] No. 105.

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—(Received December 29.)

(No. 940.)

Sir, *Constantinople, December* 24, 1924.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 848 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to report that on the 17th December Mgr. Constantine, Metropolitan of Dercos (Therapia), was elected Œcumenical Patriarch in succession to the late Patriarch Gregorius, and that on the same day he took his seat on the Patriarchal Throne under the title of Constantine VI.

2. On the day following his election the new Patriarch sent his dragoman to His Majesty's mission to inform me verbally of his appointment, the dragoman later making similar visits to the French and Italian Embassies. This course, the dragoman added, had been adopted in preference to the usual written notification which, the Patriarch feared, might in present circumstances be construed as having a certain political significance.

3. As my French and Italian colleagues were in agreement with me in thinking that we should take note of the Patriarch's communication in the simplest possible form, we decided that this could best be done by sending subordinate members of our staffs to the Phanar for the purpose. The dragoman's visit was accordingly returned on the afternoon of the 18th December by the native translator attached to this mission, who was instructed at the same time to convey my personal congratulations to his Holiness on his elevation. This visit apparently caused extreme satisfaction at the Patriarchate, as the translator was presented to the Patriarch himself, who expressed his great pleasure at the receipt of my message and promised to pray daily for the prosperity of Great Britain and for my own health, adding that but for Great Britain there would be no Patriarchate at the Phanar to-day.

4. Patriarch Constantine, who is rather over 60 years of age, is a man of good character and well educated, so that from this point of view the choice of the Synod may be regarded as a felicitous one. Born at Brusa, he was educated at the theological school at Halki. He became a bishop in 1894, and metropolitan in 1899, after which he was appointed to different bishopries in Turkey. He has twice been

appointed to the Holy Synod of the Patriarchate, which he was compelled to leave on the advent of Mgr. Meletios, to whose election he had been a vigorous opponent. On the departure of Mgr. Meletios over a year ago, however, Mgr. Constantine returned to the Holy Synod from his temporary exile at Brusa and was appointed Metropolitan of Dercos.

5. The election was fortunately completed without any of the irregularities which marked those of the two immediate predecessors of Mgr. Constantine. Over sixty out of the possible eighty votes were received from the dioceses dependent on the Phanar, and of these more than half were in favour of the new Patriarch, while in the final stage the latter received the unanimous vote of the fifteen members of the Holy Synod. No direct interference was, moreover, encountered from the Turkish authorities, though it is true that on the morning of the election the police summoned three of the members of the Synod, who were kept at the Police Direction throughout the entire day and then dismissed without their having received any adequate explanation either for the summons or for their detention. If, as is supposed, the object of the authorities was to render the election difficult, their ruse failed as the three metropolitans in question had taken the precaution, before proceeding to the Police Direction, of giving to their colleagues in the Synod authority to vote on their behalf.

6. Previous to the election itself, Mgr. Constantine had been generally regarded as the probable choice of the Synod, and the Turkish press, never silent for long on matters affecting the Patriarchate, had already drawn attention to the fact that Mgr. Constantine, having as is shown above, arrived in Constantinople from Brusa after the 30th October, 1918, must be a subject for exchange. Surprise was, however, caused on the eve of the election when it was learnt that Mgr. Constantine had that day been summoned to the Police Direction, where he had been told that he was "exchangeable." Moreover, on the same day the Governor of the Constantinople Vilayet wrote to the Exchange Commission asking that a passport should be issued to "Constantine Araboglu," who should leave for Greece immediately. At the Police Direction Mgr. Constantine contested the point as to his being subject to exchange, and is stated to have declared that he would not leave Constantinople except by force.

7. The issue is, however, one of considerable importance, and on its solution the future of the Œcumenical Patriarchate may well depend. For the moment, the Mixed Commission is stated to be considering the Vali's request, and may play for time until The Hague Tribunal gives its ruling on the interpretation of the term "établis," but this respite can at best be of short duration, and the fundamental issue will still remain. The Patriarchate bases its case on the decision taken at Lausanne that the institution of the Patriarchate, meaning thereby the corporate body and not the building itself, was to be allowed to remain in Constantinople, and that, as the metropolitans constituting the Holy Synod are an essential part of that body, they are outside the provisions of the Convention for the Exchange of Populations, no matter to what parts of Turkey the supreme body may have sent individual members of the Synod in the execution of their duty before or after the 30th October, 1918. The Turkish authorities do and will, of course, contest this point of view, and it is not improbable that the issue raised, like that of "établis," may ultimately have to be referred to some authority outside Turkey for arbitration.

8. In this connection it should be mentioned that, in the event of the Turkish thesis prevailing, the entire Holy Synod, with the exception of its two youngest members, would become "exchangeable." This possible eventuality has, I understand, already received the consideration of the Patriarchate authorities, who are apparently prepared to face the issue and whose general opinion is that, as in these circumstances the position of the Patriarchate here would become finally impossible, there would be no alternative between its complete extinction and the wholesale removal of the Œcumenical Patriarchate to some place outside the frontiers of Turkey.

9. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

[E 11681/109/44] No. 106.

Mr. Lindsay to Mr. Austen Chamberlain.—(Received December 29.)

(No. 941.)

Sir, *Constantinople, December 24, 1924.*

WITH reference to correspondence ending with my despatch No. 904 of the 10th instant on the subject of the execution of the Turco-Greek Convention for the Exchange of Populations, I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement showing the numbers of Turkish Greeks who left Turkey for Greece between August 1922 and the 30th November, 1924, as well as the numbers of Hellenic Moslems who have been transferred to Turkey within the same period, but chiefly during the last year under the auspices of the Mixed Commission. Further statements are also attached showing the areas in Turkey and Greece from which these Greeks and Moslems were chiefly drawn.

2. These statements may, I think, be regarded as the most reliable yet available, as, though they have reached me from the Greek Exchange delegation, they are based on official statistics furnished by the three delegations constituting the Mixed Commission for Exchange.

3. I am sending a copy of this despatch to His Majesty's Minister at Athens.

I have, &c.

R. C. LINDSAY.

Enclosure in No. 106.

Statistique approximative des Grecs rentrés en Grèce.

1. Du 25 août au 15 septembre 1922 par les moyens du Gouvernement hellénique	850,000
2. Du 16 septembre 1922 au 6 octobre 1923 par l'intermédiaire de la Commission patriarchale opérant aux frais du Gouvernement hellénique	380,000
3. Du 7 octobre 1923 au 30 novembre 1924 par l'intermédiaire de la Commission mixte ...	150,031
	1,380,031
Nombre de décès causés par suite de la concentration et des conditions hygiéniques	100,000
	1,280,031
Par permis spéciaux (pas échangeables) du 7 octobre 1923 au 30 novembre 1924	28,000
	1,300,031

Statistique approximative des Musulmans rentrés en Turquie.

Jusqu'au 30 novembre 1924 par l'entremise de la Commission mixte	352,736
Par permis spéciaux	20,000
	372,736

Transports d'Emigrants grecs du 7 Octobre 1923 jusqu'au 30 Novembre 1924.

De Constantinople	36,404*		
De Tchataldja (évacué)	17,260		
		53,664	
De Mersine	...	48,125	
De Samsoun	26,937		
De Trébizonde	4,857		
De Kérassunde	4,315		
		36,109	
De Kirk-Kilissé	691		
De Andrinople	486		
		1,177	
De Angora		8,556	
De Smyrne (1923–24)		2,400	(environ)
		150,031	

Transports d'Emigrants musulmans jusqu'au 30 Novembre 1924.

De Salonique (Elassona y compris)	111,725
De Kozani-Kayalar (évacué)	98,718
De Candie (évacué)	14,277
De la Canée (évacué)	8,744
De Drama (évacué)	67,433
De Serrès (Drama) (évacué)	7,251
De Cavalla (évacué)	43,455
De Janina (évacué)	1,133
	352,736

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* Le nombre de 28,000 Grecs qui ont quitté Constantinople du 7 octobre 1923 au 30 novembre 1924 vient d'être donné par les autorités du pays. Ainsi les Grecs qui ont quitté la ville sont 64,404.